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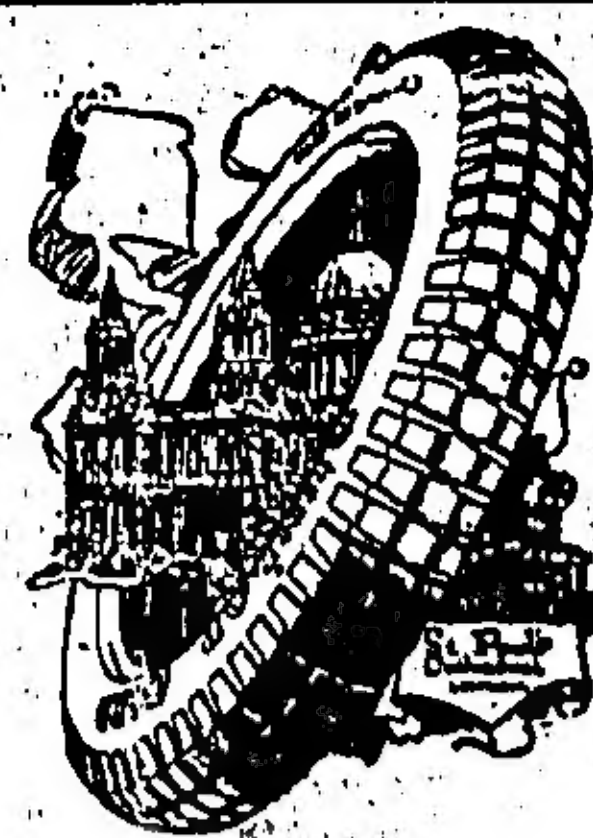
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The China Mail

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No. 27,854

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1931.

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CAUSES OF THE CRISIS IN GERMANY

MR. HOOVER'S ACT OF COURAGE

CENTRAL EUROPE MUST BE SAVED
FROM COLLAPSE.

MEETING OF MINISTERS

London, Yesterday.

Ministers conferred for two hours to-day, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald outlined the causes of the German crisis and the world depression. He hailed President Hoover's moratorium as an act of courage and statesmanship, also a good stroke of business.

Germany's emergency must be met before it overwhelmed the whole of central Europe, and investors' confidence in Germany must be restored. What could be done must be largely reserved for bankers and financiers, but he concluded that agreement here will re-inspire the peoples with confidence and courage.

There will be a plenary meeting to-morrow at ten o'clock.

FOR GOOD OR ILL

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that the present conference might be the turning point in the history of the world for good or ill. If no solution to the crisis were found, none could foretell the political and financial dangers that would ensue. If a solution were found, it would be a striking proof of the growing effectiveness of international co-operation.

Mr. MacDonald dined informally with Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius at the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Philip Snowden were also present.—Reuter.

Immense Interest.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Within an hour of their arrival at Victoria Station to-night the delegates from France, Germany, Italy and Belgium who had come from Paris to attend the Seven-Power Conference on the German financial situation had assembled in company with representatives of Britain, America and Japan in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons for the preliminary meeting.

The immense public interest taken in the Conference, the importance of which is fully realised, was shown by the crowds at the station and later outside the House of Commons, where the delegates were greeted by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden. The proceedings were opened by the Prime Minister, who reviewed the situation which the Conference had been called to face. The meeting was still sitting two hours later.

Origin of Crisis.

A communique issued at the conclusion of the sitting stated that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as President of the Conference, explained the origins of the crisis and the importance of the task confronting them.

Afterwards M. Laval gave the Conference an account of the meetings which had taken place in Paris and explained the spirit in which the conversations between the French and German Ministers had been initiated.

He set forth in detail the position of France in the debate which was about to begin and once more expressed the hope of loyal collaboration between France and Germany for the restoration of confidence and credit in the world.

Dr. Bruening confirmed the opinion of co-operation and expressed gratitude for the opportunity of the Paris conversations. He gave an account with statistics of the financial condition of Germany and the measures taken to meet it. He urged the necessity of providing assistance to relieve the situation.

Questions of procedure were then discussed and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at the Foreign Office.

Danger of Failure.—The opening procedure Mr. MacDonald had indicated the purpose of the Conference. He said that the Government

thinks the Conference should serve. He expressed the view that for good or ill the present moment might prove one of the turning points in the world's history, for if no solution were found of the present crisis, the political and financial dangers which might follow could not be foretold. If a solution were found then it would be a striking proof of the growing effectiveness of international co-operation.

He recalled how in the past two years the unprecedented fall in prices among practically all the primary commodities had thrown out of gear the economic life of the world. This had accentuated the burden of debts and led to the difficulties for all debtor countries. The effects most acutely felt by the International Industrial and financial States and the special position of Germany both as an exporting and a debtor State had involved her to a supreme degree in all the problems which the other States had to face in a less critical manner. The German Government had increased taxation but last month felt bound to declare that unless the position improved they would have to use their privileges under the Young Plan to declare a postponement.—British Wireless Service.

Earlier News.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Prior to a special Cabinet meeting held at Downing Street this morning Mr. Stimson called on the Premier and had a half hour's conversation.

There is an atmosphere of quiet but confident optimism in the best informed circles of London this morning. It is felt that the conversations in Paris have made it possible to define more clearly the nature of the objective for which it is the purpose of the London conference to devise measures. Mr. Henderson has indicated that the exchange of views which he, in company with Mr. MacDonald, had with the French Ministers, has been of great mutual assistance. He also derived great satisfaction from the recent visit to Paris of Doctors Bruening and Curtius on a subject of such importance to Europe and even to the world. He said he believed there had been a very useful piece of preparatory work for the coming London conference, as to the result of which he was very hopeful.

On the London stock markets this morning, the new account opened quietly, but although there was a cautious attitude, the undertone was cheerful as a result of the Paris conversations, and in anticipation of the London conference.

British Press comment this morning has also a hopeful tone. The Daily Herald remarks, with satisfaction on the absence yesterday of further references to the extraction of political guarantees from Germany, and says: "The plan now favoured is the adoption of the services of the new loan, or means already adopted for the security of loans under the Young Plan. Clearly, the Germans could accept this, which is purely a business arrangement, without loss of national dignity or prestige. And they are in the mood to accept it."

GANDHI RETURNS TO LONDON.

Student Days Recalled by Visit.

TO REPRESENT CONGRESS.

Rugby, Yesterday. The India Office has issued the names of those invited to serve on the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference, which is to resume its sessions in London in September. The members have been nominated by the Prime Minister according to the procedure adopted by the Conference. The original 21 apart from Sir Prameswar Aiyar, now acting law member of the Viceroy's Council, have been renominated and new members for the most part drawn from former delegates. The new British members are Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who, with the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Justice Sankey and Mr. Lees-Smith, will represent the Government, and Lord Hailsham for the Conservatives.

The chief interest, however, attaches to the new Indian nominees who did not take part in last year's proceedings and among whom is Mr. Gandhi who has been invited to represent the Indian National Congress.

Absence Regretted.

The absence of Congress last year was generally regretted and following on the agreement between the former Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and Mr. Gandhi, which ended in the Civil Disobedience Campaign, it had been anticipated that Mr. Gandhi would be the representative of Congress at the resumed session. The possibility of his visiting London recalled the fact that he was here some years ago to study at University College and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. It was later in South Africa that he became the champion of Indians' grievances and is believed to have developed his theories of non-violent resistance which have been the outstanding feature since 1920 of his position in India, where he returned just before the outbreak of the Great War.

Other Newcomers.

At that time he helped to mobilise Indian opinion on behalf of the British cause and conducted a recruiting campaign. Other newcomers from India are Sir P. Thakurdas, Sir Manekji Dadabhai, and the prominent business men, Mr. Iyengar, formerly Secretary of Congress, and Pandit Malaviya, the oldest living politician in India and a prominent Hindu leader.

By increasing the size of the Committee the depressed classes of Labour and Indian women are now represented as well as the interests already mentioned and the Muslim representation has been strengthened. The Committee will begin work as soon after September 5 as possible.

The date of the resumed meeting of the full Conference, to which there will be more additions which it is hoped to announce shortly, is not yet fixed.

The Minorities Committee, which is in special charge of communal problems, is expected to meet early in October. The membership of this committee will also be increased.—British Wireless Service.

Federal Structure Committee.

London, To-day. In order to broaden the basis of the Round Table Conference and include Congress leaders the Premier has issued 36 invitations to the Federal Structure Committee to meet in London early in September. The delegates last year numbered 21.—Reuter.

they very conscious of the way in which the French have now moderated their demands, but they also realise the value of the friendly advice given them by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stimson. They realise that just because there can be no question of extracting terms to Germany, just because there is full recognition of her equal status as a great European Power, it is both her duty and her privilege to make a voluntary contribution to the common cause. There is a new atmosphere in the minds of which one may now add that the stable personal relations quickly established between Dr. Bruening and Mr. Laval have contributed to this new atmosphere.

PEER IN THE DOCK

LORD KYLSANT ON TRIAL.

"NOT GUILTY"

COMPANY LIVED ON ITS OWN FAT.

London, Yesterday. Lord Kysant and Mr. Morland entered the dock at the Old Bailey to-day and pleaded "not guilty" to charges arising out of the affairs of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Attorney-General opened the case with a speech lasting nearly five hours. He said that he did not disapprove of the creation of secret reserves, but submitted that the use of them over a long period in order to show that the Company was running smoothly was to present an absolutely untrue view of the Company's prospects and business.

The company lived on its own fat for five years and in 1926 was rapidly becoming a skeleton. Large sums were taken from reserve to keep the pot boiling. Sir William McIntosh had reported that between 1921 and 1925 the sums taken from reserve totalled £2,800,000, and items of a non-recurring character brought up the grand total to £4,400,000.—Reuter.

A message of June 13 stated:—Two summonses granted by the Magistrate at the Mansion House have been served on Lord Kysant, in connection with the affairs of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Attorney-General stated in the House of Commons recently that the affairs of the Royal Mail Co. were subject to investigation. Lord Kysant, who is 68, is Chairman and Managing Director of the R.M.S.P., the White Star Line, and the Union Castle Line. He was created a Baron in 1923.

Lord Kysant said that the allegation was that he circulated false annual reports for 1926 and 1927 in order to mislead shareholders. He entirely denied the allegations and would fight the case to the hilt. He had no fear of the result.]

BURGLARY AT THE K.G.C.

Goods to Value of \$166 Stolen.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

A charge of burglary was brought against two Chinese at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when Lam Ngau and Leung Au were charged with breaking into and entering the Kowloon Golf Club between June 7 and 8 and stealing goods to the value of \$166.35.

The goods taken were 39 golf balls, 88 cigars, 120 packets of Gold Flake cigarettes, two bottles of brandy, a bottle of whisky, and a bottle of lime juice.

Two women, Leung Tai and Fan Yau, were also charged with receiving the goods at 26, Sai Tau Village.

The first accused pleaded guilty, but all the others concerned pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The hearing was fixed for Tuesday next, when Mr. F. H. Kwok will appear for Fan Yau, one of the accused women.

NINGTU FALLS

Bombed from Face of Earth.

Nanking, Yesterday. It is officially stated that the Government forces captured Ningtu last night after the city had been literally bombed from the face of the earth.

DEATH OF SERGEANT ROBERTS.

Popular Officer Passes After Long Illness. SAW ACTIVE SERVICE.

The death occurred in the Kowloon Hospital at 8.10 o'clock this morning, of Sergeant William Thomas Roberts, of the Police Force, after a long illness. Deceased leaves a wife and daughter with whom much sympathy will be extended in their sad bereavement.

Sergeant Roberts, before joining the Police in 1922, was a storekeeper in the Royal Garrison Artillery with whom he saw active service during the War, when he was gassed. He gained three medals—Victory, General Service, and the 1914-15 Star.

Traffic Duty.

At the age of 25 years, Sergeant Roberts joined the Police on August 18, 1922, as a constable.

FAIR.

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states:—

A trough of low pressure extends from the Upper Yangtze Valley to the Sea of Japan with a depression in its Eastern extremity.

Forecast:—S.W. or variable winds; moderate to light; fair generally.

Rainfall.

Rainfall for 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day, nil. Total since January 1—45.02 inches against an average of 47.05 inches—deficit 2.03 inches.

Temperature.

The temperature at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock was:—

Hong Kong	70
Macao	77
Pratas Island	81
Manila	76
Poohow	83
Amoy	84
Chefoo	68
Shanghai	77

table, rising to the rank of Lance-Sergeant on April 21, 1923, and Crown-Sergeant on January 1, 1929. He was first attached to the Criminal Investigation Department where he worked for a short period. His last post was that of Traffic Sergeant in the New Territories. In the middle of June he became ill and was removed to hospital.

He was a very popular and highly respected member of the Force. He was in his 34th year. The funeral will take place at Happy Valley at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

SHROFF GOES TO JAIL.

Spent Employer's Money and Gambled.

LUCK DEAD OUT!

Before Mr. Williams, in the Central Police Court this morning, Ma Ng-chau, a shroff, was charged on two counts with the embezzlement of \$2,287, the property of the Lee Yu Kee Sanitation firm, 24 Des Voeux Road Central. Accused pleaded guilty.

It was stated that \$2,000 was to have been paid into the Bank of East Asia, whilst \$287 had been collected from the Tung Shan Hotel.

Accused said that some time last year he collected, on behalf of the firm, \$300 from the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, but he had spent it. Not daring to tell his master of what had happened, for fear of losing his employment, he took \$287 and set this against the amount. Later he collected \$2,000 and set another \$287 against this amount in order to make good the \$300.

Trusting to luck he gambled with the rest of the money in the hope of winning some back. However he lost heavily.

His worship, in remarking that he was very sorry to hear of the shroff's misfortune, said that the shroff's master should have been more careful in his selection of a shroff.

"FLYING THE PIGEON"

ETHICS EXPLAINED AT ASSIZES.

MIXED EVIDENCE

JUDGE REBUKES THE PRISONER.

A statement that "if he had taken the girl to the Police Station she might have accused him of ill-treatment," made by Chan Ming, charged at the Assizes with rape, brought forth several further questions from the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Lindsell) this morning.

The statement was made during cross-examination, and Mr. Whyte-Smith (for the Crown) at once asked "what kind of ill-treatment," further suggesting that prisoner was afraid he might be charged with rape. Prisoner, in reply, denied that he had used the words "ill-treatment."

His Lordship: You did. Don't tell lies. I heard you myself.

Upon further questions being put on the point, witness went into a rambling statement, and wound-up by again denying that he said "ill-treatment."

His Lordship: It is no good saying that. We all heard it. After a further long speech by witness, His Lordship said: "He won't answer the question, Mr. Whyte-Smith."

A General Denial.

Prisoner's evidence, generally was to the effect that the girl was "flying the white pigeon," (trying to run away) in an attempt to swindle him out of the \$100 he had paid to adopt her. In giving evidence, and in answer to his counsel, Mr. A. M. L. Soares, he said that he adopted the girl on May 14. He denied that anything untoward happened on May 19 or 20, or at any time during the five weeks the girl was at his house. He denied the girl's accusations of rape. What happened was that the girl's mother came to his house at noon on May 21, and asked the girl to come back home. She spoke directly to the girl, and said nothing to him. She certainly did not accuse him of raping her daughter.

As regards the sleeping arrangements, witness said he slept on the outside of the bed. His wife was next him, then came his own daughter, and finally the adopted daughter, sleeping next to the wall.

Why Girl Was Adopted.

Mr. Whyte-Smith then cross-examined, witness telling him that he adopted the girl to help his wife when he was away marketing. He did not adopt a boy because that would have been too expensive. He could not explain why the girl waited until four o'clock on May 21 to attempt to run away, when she left his house at noon. She could have easily done so before. She had made no previous attempt to escape, although she could have done so at any time she was in his house.

How did the girl customer at your store know how long the girl had been absent?—I told her.

And where did the girl go?—To the mother's house. She came and told me that the girl could not return to my place.

But you did nothing about it?—I intended to go over, but I was afraid of giving offence.

And what did the mother say when the pair were brought back?—She accused me of an offence against her daughter.

Then you went to the Police Station?—Yes. I wanted to report the girl's having run away.

Do you admit that the charge you made was a trivial and paltry one compared with that made against you?—The one made against me was false.

"Nothing to Do With It."—You have heard the doctor's evidence about the girl?—I have nothing to do with it.

MODERN ALCHEMIST IN TROUBLE.

Said to Have "Made" Gold Out of Copper.

CASE DISMISSED.

Wang Sik, a Chinese, made an appearance at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, charged with obtaining \$85 by false pretences on July 6 and also with obtaining \$18 by similar means on July 20. He took several pieces of metal, which had been gold-dipped, to a pawnbroker's shop and purported that they were pieces of gold.

The complainant, Leung Chul-lam, master of the Sing Tai Pawn Shop, 109, Parkes Street, said that the accused came to his shop at about noon on June 6, and tendered one of the pieces of metal to his foki, and asked \$20 for it. He eventually went away, having been paid \$17. At 6.30 p.m. on the same day he brought another piece, for which he was paid \$18 by the same foki. It was not until after the second visit that the deception was discovered. It turned out that the metal was not gold but only copper dipped in gold.

Fraud Discovered.

On June 20 about 8.30 p.m. the man came again with another piece of "gold" and asked for \$18, and was arrested.

The foki of the pawn shop corroborated this evidence, and Leung Kuei-ching, a goldsmith, stated that he had examined the metal and discovered the fraud. One of the pieces of metal weighed 8.6 mace and would be worth \$36 if genuine gold, but he could not state the value of the actual piece in question until he had melted it down and extracted the gold.

Questioned by Mr. Fraser, accused said that he was given the "gold" by a friend to pawn, and that when he was in the pawnshop he told the foki that it was base gold. He denied going there on the first occasion.

In dismissing the case Mr. Fraser cautioned the pawnbroker to be more careful when buying gold.

NEED OF EXPERTS TO REVIVE TRADE.

Recommendation of the Far East Mission.

RECEIVING CONSIDERATION.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time Mr. G. M. Gillett, Minister of Trade, replied that the report of the Economic Mission to the Far East did not recommend the appointment of Trade Commissioners, but specialists and experts.

His Department and members of the Mission and trade organisations were conferring with several industries with a view to this recommendation receiving the fullest consideration.—Reuter.

The Rear-Admiral Egerton whose death was reported by Reuter from London yesterday was Rear-Admiral Wilfrid Allan Egerton, C.M.G., and not Rear-Admiral Wion de Malpas Egerton, D.S.O., as reported in yesterday's China Mail.

Do you suggest anybody else? Well, she often went back to her mother's place.

The question of ill-treatment then arose, after which Wong Sin, prisoner's wife, was called.

Jury's Question. Reply to the Foreman of the Jury, the accused's wife said that she did not object to the girl sleeping on the same bed because the girl slept next to her, adding: "There is no such thing as a father sleeping with the daughter."

A female witness who did not give evidence at the preliminary hearing, was called by Mr. Soares. She said that on May 21 she saw the girl and her mother attempting to run away by climbing over the wall of the back yard of the mother's house. On the mother's instruction the girl took off her dress and threw them into the field. She forthwith reported to the accused.

Case proceeding.

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What Mail Reviewers
Say.

JUST IMAGINE.

No matter how obvious the fake
in a film one is compelled to give
credit to the producer and techni-
cians. One will adopt this view in
the case of the talkie "Just Im-
agine," formerly screened at the
King's Theatre, and now at the
Majestic Theatre.

It is a picture that tells of what
the world would be like fifty years
hence, that is, in 1930. It shows
that motor cars are dispensed with,
being replaced by aeroplanes that
are able to stop in mid-air. Food
and drink are contained in the form
of pills, and almost everything is
manipulated automatically. Even
lamp-posts are gone, the lights
keeping aloft in air. House-steps
are huge blocks of stone, and so on.
"Just Imagine" also takes one to
Mars! Just imagine! Here the
population is composed of twins,
one half being good natured, whilst
the other half are bad. Weird is
the setting here, the women's eye-
brows being just vertical lines!

No film is complete without a
cast, and in "Just Imagine" the fol-
lowing appear—El Brendel, Mau-
reen O'Sullivan, John Garrick,
Marjorie White, Frank Albertson,
Hobart Bosworth, Kenneth Thom-
son, Wilfred Lucas, Sidney De
Gray and Joseph Girard. A fea-
ture is that the cast have no
names, but are numbered, like
LN-18, J-21, MT-3, etc. Brendel,
who is brought to life after fifty
years, finds that all the numbers
have been booked and so he takes
Single-O.

An extreme absurdity, but never-
theless, very enjoyable.

From Other Sources.

"UNFAITHFUL"

"Unfaithful," which is now show-
ing at the King's Theatre, is Ruth
Chatterton's latest starring drama-
tic hit, her third featuring Paul
Lukas in the leading male role.
Lukas, a perfect foil for Chatter-
ton's emotional personality, leaped
to popularity with his work in
Chatterton's "Anybody's Woman,"
added laurels with his work in "The
Right to Love." "Unfaithful"
offers him a greater opportunity
than any previous picture.

Important roles in such pictures
as "The Devil to Pay," "Grumpy,"
"The Storm" and "The Virtuoso
Sin" lead Paul Cavanagh to an im-
portant featured role opposite Ruth
Chatterton in the dramatic star's
latest emotional hit, "Unfaithful."

An American girl of brilliant
brunette beauty who made good in
the theatre capitals of two con-
tents, London and New York, and
then cast her fortunes with talking
pictures, has the "other woman"
role in Ruth Chatterton's amazing
drama, "Juliette Compton," whose
effective work in "Ladies of
Leisure," "Anybody's Woman" and
"Morocco" introduced her to screen
audiences, is the girl.

"Directed by John Cromwell" is
a phrase rapidly gaining authority
as entertainment insurance with
moving picture audiences. "Un-
faithful" is the latest of a series of
hit pictures made by Cromwell.

"PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH"

Cliff Edwards and Edward
Brophy, the inimitable comedy team
of "Those Three French Girls" and
"Dough Boys," are together again.
They play the bell boy and detec-
tive, respectively, in "Parlour,
Bedroom and Bath," Buster
Keaton's new comedy which is now
at the Queen's Theatre.

Reginald Denny, who made the
duo a trio in "Those Three French
Girls," is also present in the new
Keaton laugh-maker.

The talkie is an elaborate adap-
tation of the stage farce with Keaton
as a billposter who becomes a
"great lover." His victims include
the preposterous, long-legged Char-
lotte Greenwood, Dorothy Christy,
Joan Peers, Sally Eilers and Natalie
Moorehead.

Edward Sedgwick directed.

"CALL OF THE WEST"

Players of the adaptable type are
invariably more popular with
motion picture directors than those
who have set ideas of their own.
The reason for this is obvious:
pliable Thespians are quick to re-
spond to ideas and easy to handle.
This does not mean that they lack
personality—it simply means that
they have sufficient temperament
to attune themselves to the direc-
tor's mood and carry out his in-
structions.

An outstanding example of this
type of player is Dorothy Revier,
who is co-featured with Matt
Moore in "Call of the West," the
all-taking drama of the great
outdoors now showing at the
Central Theatre. Miss Revier de-
clares that she makes it a practice
not to form any definite idea of a
part until she has attended re-
hearsal. Thus, when she has her
first reading with a director, she
is in a receptive mood and finds it
easy to react to his suggestions.

Miss Revier's responsive tem-
perament may be attributed partly
to the fact that she inherits a
strong sense of rhythm from a
musical father. As a child she
displayed an instinctive talent for
interpretative dancing. She would
create steps to every musical com-
position her father would play. No
doubt these efforts developed in her
the sensitiveness to mood that has
contributed so much to her screen
success.

The role Miss Revier plays in
"Call of the West" is that of a
Broadway musical comedy favourite.
Buff Jones, Alan Roscoe, Nick De
Ruiz, Ford West, Vic Fotel and
Kathrin Clare Ward play sup-
porting roles. Albert Ray direct-
ed.

"SKIPPY"

Robert Coogan, the "Kid's" very
own "kid brother," at the age of
five, wants the newspapers to quote
him as being "properly grateful"
for the ability and parental train-
ing which have enabled him to
print his own name.

The ability to do so has made him
a true film player in the fullest
sense of the word. Although
Jackie's brother is not yet old
enough to enter his primer classes,
he is signing autographs just other
famous film folk.

It was not until Robert was
selected for the role of "Sooky," in
Paramount's talking feature ver-
sion of "Skippy," the Percy Crosby's
cartoon celebrity, and which will
show at the King's Theatre, begin-
ning to-morrow, that Coogan, the
younger, found any demand for his
signature.

That part of Skippy is played by
Jackie Cooper, six-year-old tow-
head. He is quite fond of dogs,
and one of his greatest concerns
during the making of the picture
was that the division of time be-
tween acting and attending school
allowed him no great chance to
adopt and take care of one of
Pierce's "pound" types.

Mitz Green and Jackie Searl are
other well known little stars to
have parts in the picture.

"THE EASIEST WAY"

Adolphe Menjou attributes his
efficiency at languages to two
things: first, the fact that his
father was an accomplished lin-
guist, speaking nine tongues;
second, to frequent trips abroad as
a child.

Menjou has already appeared in
pictures in four different lan-
guages, English, French, German
and Spanish, and he says that he
still has to do a film in the foreign
language in which he is most pro-
ficient, Italian.

His latest English talkie role is
in "The Easiest Way," which will
open on Thursday at the Queen's
Theatre and in which he supports
Constance Bennett. This is the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer adaptation of
the celebrated Belasco stage hit in
which Frances Starr scored in
1909.

"ONCE A SINNER"

Who is the richest woman in
Hollywood to-day? This is often
asked and much mooted question.
The distinction has often been
claimed for Mary Pickford and the

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Entertainments.

To-day—King's Theatre;
"Unfaithful."

To-day—Queen's Theatre;
"Parlour, Bedroom and Bath."

To-day—Central Theatre;
"The Call of the West."

To-day—Majestic Theatre;
"Just Imagine."

To-day—World Theatre;
"The Pagan."

To-day—Star Theatre;
"Let's Go Places."

Home Malls.

To-day—Inward from Europe via
Siberia (D'Artagnan).

To-morrow—Outward for Europe
via Marseilles (Diomed), 2.30 p.m.

Thursday—Inward from Europe
via Negapatam (Hakozaki Maru).

Sports.

See Sports Diary on Page 4.

STATUE SMASHED.

Raid by Two Men on a
Sculptor's Garden.

A GREAT CRASH.

Police are investigating the
smashing of a statue in the
garden of Mr. Francis Doyle-Jones,
the sculptor, of Wentworth Studios
Manresa Road, Chelsea.

The statue, representing a faun,
was six feet high and was made of
Portland stone.

Mr. Doyle-Jones told The Evening
News that a neighbour saw two
young men, wearing light flannel
suits walk up to the statue in the
garden and, it is believed
they deliberately pushed it over
and smashed it.

"The statue fell with a great
crash," said Mr. Doyle-Jones, "and
the two men ran out of the garden
and, I think, went away in a wait-
ing car."

"I am certain it was an act of
vandalism, but I do not know the
reason."

friends of Ruth Roland have on
many occasions appropriated the
honour for her, but were they ever
to stage a cheque writing derby
among the screen's fair sex, one
little lady who would be right in
front at the finish is Dorothy
Mackall, who enacts the leading
role in the Fox movie production
"Once A Sinner," which opens
its engagement on Thursday at the
Central Theatre.

While the screen has contributed
greatly to Miss Mackall's fortune
as well as to her fame and popu-
larity, she has added much to her
wealth by her many activities "off
the lot." A business woman as
well as an artist, this delectable
blonde is the owner of a large and
prosperous range in Southern
California, and of vast timber lands
in the North-West. She is a
director of one of the largest banks
on the Pacific Coast, a partner in
an advertising agency and a keen
real estate operator.

"Once A Sinner," which Guthrie
McClintic directed from the ori-
ginal story of George Middleton,
the well-known playwright and
dramatist, is a daring drama of a
modern Magdalen which asks and
answers the old, yet ever new, ques-
tion, "Do a girl's past life and sins
belong to herself?"

Joel McCrea, whose work in
"Lightnin'" has made him the
most sought after juvenile actor in
screenland, portrays the leading
male role of Miss Mackall's young
and jealous husband, who failed to
live up to his promise to forget her
past. John Halliday, noted stage
and screen star, and C. Henry
Gordon, whose most recent role was
Captain Mordecai in the Fox
movie, "Renegades," are the
other featured players. The re-
mainder of the strong cast includes
Ilka Chase, Clara Blandick, Myra
Hampton, George Brent, Sally
Brane and Ninette Faro.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will
be broadcast to-day from the
Hong Kong Broadcasting Station
Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 855
metres.

6-8 p.m.—European Programme
of Columbia Records kindly sup-
plied by Messrs. Anderson Music
Co.

6-6.21 p.m.—Band Selections.

Regimental Marches—
Border Regiment,
York & Lancaster Regiment,
West Yorkshire Regiment,
South Wales Borderers,
Welsh Regiment,
Cheshire Regiment,
King's Shropshire Light Infantry,
The National Military Band
(DB239).

The Toy Maker's Dream (Golden),
Lonesome Little Doll
(Cowan & Boutele),
Casablanca
(Dancere-Hargreaves-Evans)

Sarita (Glick & Burton),
Debroy Somers' Band (5589).

6.21-6.35 p.m.—Organ Solos.

Cinderella Waltz (Fattman),
Alice Where Art Thou? (Traditional),
G. F. Fattman (DB104).

Nautica (arr. Casey),
Rustiques (arr. Casey),
Terance Casey (DB262).

6.35-7.20 p.m.—Humorous Num-
bers.

Xylophone Solo—
Dance of the Paper Dolls,
The Squirrel Dance
Rudy Starita (DB145).

Song—
Havin' You Around is Heaven,
It's for You,
Florence Oldham (DB402).

Guitar & Piano Duet—
A Blues Serenade,
Len Filla & Sid Bright.

Banjo Solo—
Butterfingers... Len Filla (4020).

Song—
We Must All Pull Together,
Gergonzola
Jack Morrison (DB330).

Piano Solo—
Spring Feeling,
Fire Crackers,
Donald Thorne (5155).

Song—
Old Barty,
The Bull Won't Bellow,
Harry Dearth (Baritone)
(DB299).

7.20-7.38 p.m.—Octets.

Collette (Fraser-Simson),
Memories of Devon (Evans),
J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
(DB231).

Air on G String (Bach arr. Sear),
Funeral March of a Marionette
(Gounod arr. Sear),
J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
(5507).

Minuet Sielienne (Squire & Hart),
J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
(DB75).

7.38-8 p.m.—Concert Items.

Guitar Solo—
Gavota (Gomes),
Guillermo Gomez (5397).

Song—
Vale (d'Arcy & Russell),
Mme. Clara Serena, Contralto
(5316).

Piccolo Duet—
The Language of the Nightingale
(Gennin) Jean and Pierre Gennin
(DB178).

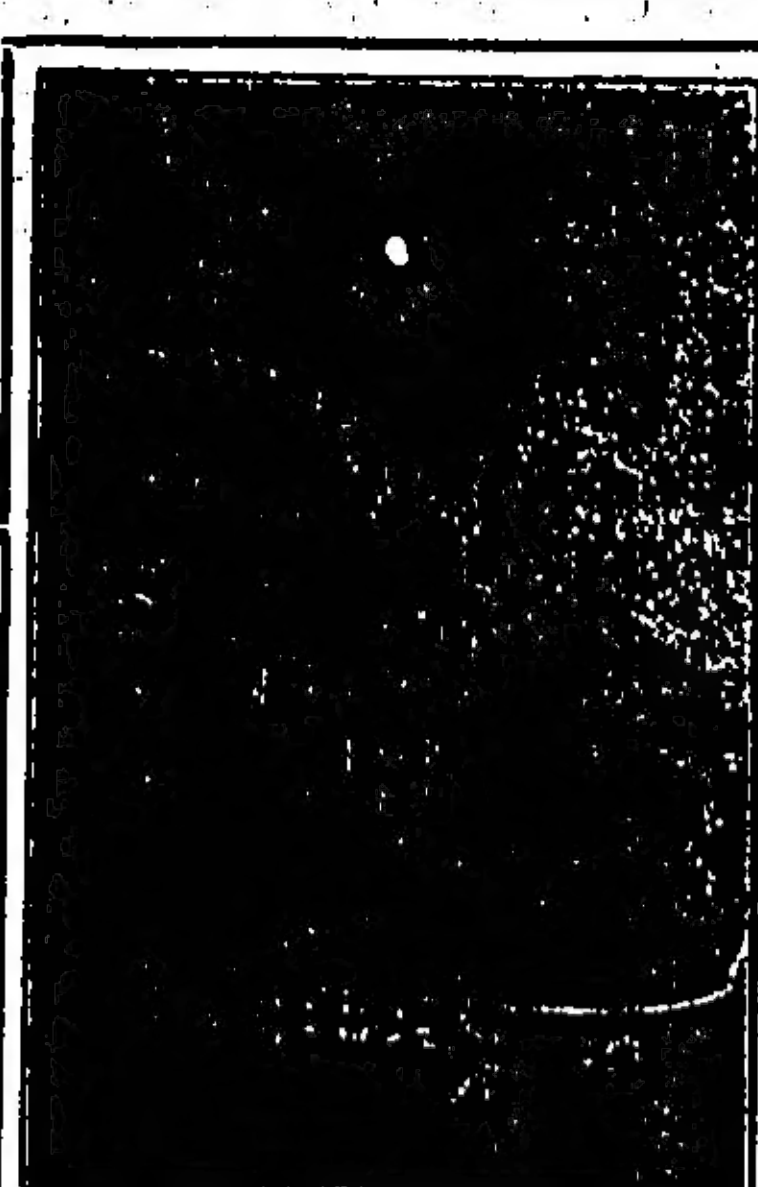
Song—
Tommy Lad
(Tschernacher & Margeson),
Norman Allin, Bass (DB300).

Violin Solo—
Schon Rosmarin (Kreiser),
Toscha Selael (DB29).

8 p.m.—Local Time & Weather
Report.

8.03-11.15 p.m.—Chinese Studio
Concert.

11.15 p.m.—Close Down.



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(Facing the Kowloon Cricket
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system, all modern sanitation,
private bathrooms attached.

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easily accessible.
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tions by letter or cable.

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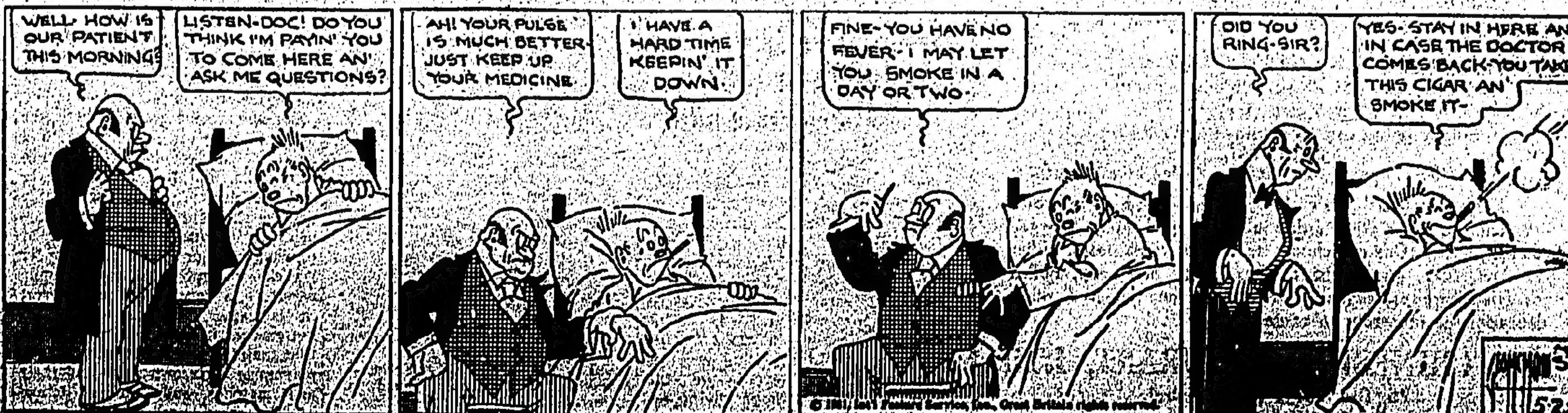
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The Most Comfortable and the Only Air-Cooled Theatre in Hong Kong.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

This is another picture show in this Colony recorded by the New Noiseless recording process of the Western Electric Sound System.

"You're like a jewelled lip-stick—beautifully polished!"—even the man she loves believes her faithless to love!



RUTH CHATTERTON
in
"Unfaithful"
A Paramount Picture
with PAUL LUKAS
Directed by John Cromwell.

NEXT CHANGE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

"I ain't goin' to be here long—so I got to make it snappy. C'mon over for a hot time!"



THE WORLD'S MOST LOVABLE KIDS.

Robert Coogan (Jackie's brother)
Jackie Cooper, Mital-Green
and Jackie Seel in
PERCY CROSBY'S

"Skippy"
A Paramount Picture

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE. TELS. 25313, 25330.

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

SECOND DEFEAT OF RECREIO.

Craigengower Spring a Surprise.

UNIVERSITY TOO STRONG.

In the "B" Division of the Lawn Tennis League the Craigengower C.C. on their own courts defeated the Club de Recreio by 7 sets to 2 yesterday.

Scores:—
J. Leonard and G. Lai (C.C.C.)—beat J. Remedios and J. Gonzales 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Silva 6-3
beat H. Barros and V. Yvanovich 6-3

E. Zimmern and F. Zimmern (C.C.C.)—
beat J. Remedios and J. Gonzales 6-4
drew with C. A. Barretto and A. Silva 6-6
beat H. Barros and V. Yvanovich 6-3

W. J. Howard and Y. Hachuma (C.C.C.)—
beat J. Remedios and J. Gonzales 6-1
drew with C. A. Barretto and A. Silva 6-6
lost to H. Barros and V. Yvanovich 4-6

Big Victory.

The University team defeated the South China A.A. by nine sets to nil on their own courts yesterday.

Scores:—
D. J. Anderson and F. Y. Chew (University)—
beat Chan So and C. C. Luk 6-3
beat Ng Sau-kwan and H. K. Ho 6-0
beat N. C. Yung and C. Y. Tsao 6-0

Y. K. Ng and G. E. Yeoh (University)—
beat Chan So and C. C. Luk 6-3
beat Ng Sau-kwan and H. K. Ho 6-3
beat N. C. Yung and C. Y. Tsao 6-2

F. Y. Khoo and T. K. Lien (University)—
beat Chan So and C. C. Luk 6-0
beat Ng Sau-kwan and H. K. Ho 6-0
beat N. C. Yung and C. Y. Tsao 6-0

League Table to Date.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Recreio	9	7	0	2	49	29	14
Indian R.C.	8	5	1	2	41	31	11
C.S.C.C.	8	5	1	2	38 1/2	43 1/2	11
University	8	5	0	3	32 1/2	47 1/2	10
H.K.C.C.	8	4	1	3	35 1/2	38 1/2	9
Chinese R.C.	4	0	0	20 1/2	6 1/2	8	0
C.C.C.	4	0	0	32	23	8	0
Army T.C.	3	0	0	42 1/2	32	6	0
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	0	48	26	4	0
M.B.K.	1	0	0	41	31	2	0
S.C.A.A.	7	1	0	21 1/2	41 1/2	2	0
Nippon C.	7	0	1	19 1/2	42 1/2	1	0

"C" DIVISION.

In the "C" Division of the Lawn Tennis League the Hong Kong Cricket Club defeated the Army Tennis Club by nine sets to nil.

League Table to Date.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	8	5	1	0	71	10	17
Recreio	8	5	1	0	56 1/2	21 1/2	17
S.C.A.A.	7	0	0	14 1/2	17	12	0
Y.M.C.A.	6	0	0	48	33	12	0
H.K.C.C.	6	0	0	43	38	10	0
Indian R.C.	4	1	0	43	38	10	0
University	4	0	0	25	19	8	0
Kowloon C.C.	4	0	0	32 1/2	28 1/2	8	0
Army T.C.	3	0	0	42 1/2	37 1/2	6	0
Radio S.C.	2	0	0	25 1/2	45 1/2	6	0
Deutscher C.	1	0	0	13 1/2	35 1/2	8	0
Graduates A.	1	0	0	41 1/2	38	10	0
Craigengower	3	1	0	7 1/2	51 1/2	2	0
C.S.C.C.	7	0	1	6 1/2	42	1	0
K.I.T.C.	8	0	1	7 1/2	54	1	0

LORD BURGHLEY IN LIMELIGHT AGAIN.

Unusual "Treble" in the Insurance Meet.

ONE RECORD ESTABLISHED.

Lord Burghley, the Olympic and Empire Games hurdles champion, was among the many "star" performers at the Insurance A.A. championships. Burghley, representing London and Lancashire, got into three finals and opened his rather unusual "treble" by taking the hurdles easily in 15 1/4 seconds. The quarter-finals were followed by a final in which Burghley, who had won the hurdles at the Empire Games, was particularly strong. He won the final in 15 1/4 seconds, a record for the meeting.

KENT AT LAST WIN A MATCH.

MIDDLESEX DEFEATED.

Freeman and Ryan in Amongst the Wickets.

NEW ZEALANDERS DRAW.

London, Yesterday.

Kent has at last registered another win in the County Championship, this time at the expense of Middlesex. Splendid bowling by "Tich" Freeman, who took 11 wickets for 102 runs, dismissed Middlesex twice for 193 runs.

Glamorganshire were indebted to Ryan for their seven wickets victory over Worcestershire. The tall left-hand slow bowler captured 11 wickets for 99 runs.

The New Zealanders had to be content with a draw against Durham. During the match Cromb scored his first century of the tour and Allcott captured seven cheap wickets.

Full results as cabled by Reuter were as follow:—
Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and 70 runs at Maidstone.

Scores:—
Kent: 263 (Durston 8 for 66);
Middlesex: 110 (Marriott 4 for 44, Freeman 5 for 55);
83 (Freeman 6 for 47).

Glamorganshire beat Worcestershire by seven wickets at Pontypriid.

Scores:—
Worcester: 100 (Ryan 7 for 52);
86 (Ryan 4 for 47, J. C. Clay 5 for 31);
Glamorgan: 140 and 48 for 3.

Durham drew with the New Zealanders at Sunderland.

Scores:—
Durham: 145 (C. F. W. Allcott 7 for 50);
N. Zealand: 214 for 6 (I. B. Cromb 195).

Our Sports Diary.

LOCAL.

WATER POLO—To-morrow—Division I—V.R.C. v. Kowloon. Friday—Division I—Navy v. Chinese B.C.

FOOTBALL—To-day—H.K.F.A. Council Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS—To-morrow—"B" Division—South China A.A. v. Army T.C.; M.B.K. v. Chinese R.C.; "C" Division—University v. Civil Service C.C.; Hong Kong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Grainger C.C. v. Recreio; Mixed Doubles—Kowloon C.C. v. United Services R.C.; Recreio v. Ladies' R.C.

Saturday—"B" Division—M.B.K. v. South China A.A.; "C" Division—Army T.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Indian R.C.; South China A.A. v. Y.M.C.A.; University v. Deutscher Club.

LAWN BOWLS—Saturday—Division I—C.C.C. v. Talkor; K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; Kowloon Dock v. Police; K.B.C. v. Recreio; Division II—Talkor v. C.C.C.; C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.; Recreio v. K.B.C.; Yacht Club v. Electric R.C.

ABROAD.

CRICKET—To-day—Surrey v. Lancashire. Sussex v. Leicestershire. Hampshire v. Somerset. Northamptonshire v. Warwickshire. Nottinghamshire v. Derbyshire. Gloucestershire v. Essex. Lancashire v. Notts. Warwickshire v. Surrey. Kent v. Leicestershire. Glamorgan v. Yorkshire. Derbyshire v. Northamptonshire. Combined Services v. New Zealand.

Worcestershire v. Middlesex. Saturday: Monday and Tuesday. Essex v. Somerset. Lancashire v. Notts. Surrey v. Kent. Hampshire v. New Zealand. Glamorgan v. Northamptonshire. Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire. Derbyshire v. Middlesex. Worcestershire v. Sussex. Leicestershire v. Warwickshire. GOLF—To-day to Friday—Scottish Amateur Championship at Royal St. George's, Sandwich. FRAGILE—To-day to Friday—Lawn Tennis—Friday Division I Challenge Cup and in Division II Challenge Cup.

AMAZING RECORDS BY HELENE MADISON.

Only Two Standard Records to Get.

WORLD'S CHAMPION.

New York, July 15.

Helene Madison, of Seattle, to-day successfully defended her senior national A. A. U. women's outdoor swimming titles in the 100-metre and the mile free-style events.

She, however, failed to break her own world's records. Her time for the 100 metres was one minute, 9.2 seconds, while that for the mile was 24 minutes and 45 seconds, which was more than 10 seconds slower than the record.

In swimming the mile, however, she broke the four-year-old mark for the 1,500 metres by more than 27 seconds. She negotiated the distance in 23 minutes, 17 1/5 seconds, thus acquiring her fourteenth world's record out of the 16 recognized standard events.

She now holds all records except those for the 100 yards and the 1,000 metres, both of which are held by Martha Norellus, whose 1,500-metre marks Helene broke to-night.—Associated Press.

BRITISH RUGBY TEAM TO GO ON TOUR.

League Players Bound for Australia.

\$1,669 LOSS.

The annual statement of accounts of the Rugby League reveals a loss on the year's working of £1,669. The League, however, are in a thoroughly healthy financial position, having at their disposal £17,821. The Management Committee of the Northern Rugby League will report a profit of £169 and a credit balance of £355.

The Council of the Rugby League have accepted an invitation from the Australian Board of Control to visit that country in 1932, and a touring party will in all probability leave England in April next.

WATER POLO LEAGUE RESULT.

KOWLOON LOSE.

At the V.R.C. last night the China Athletic defeated Kowloon by five clear goals in the Senior Division of the Water Polo League.

League Table to Date.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
V.R.C.	7	7	0	0	48	1	11
Chinese Ath.	7	5	1	1	30	6	11
Kowloon	7	3	2	2	21	20	8
Chinese B.C.	7	2	4	1	6	20	5
Royal Navy	7	2	5	0	7	34	4
Borderers	7	0	7	0	5	38	0

Continued from Page 5.

which otherwise they apparently disdain.

Preference for Enjoyment. But, whether champions are to be raised from tournament play or not, tournament play will still retain its attraction to the vast army of players, who look upon the game as an enjoyment and not as a business. For them, the two or three tournaments which their ordinary work enables them to enter will still be the height of their summer's enjoyment; and whether they win a few rounds or not they will still go hopefully on. Methods of producing champions do not interest them in the least; for all they care all the best players in the country may be engaged in a continuous world tour—that champion-producing recipe which, up to the present has given no very startling results. Indifferent to "handicap" balls, and "foul" weather never seem to check their ardour, and to deprive these people of their enjoyment by limiting the number of tournaments or running them for "crack" players only, would merely result in a general loss of interest in the game. It should not be forgotten that in lawn tennis the thing that mainly concerns 99 per cent. of players is their own game and their own matches, and that the doing of the great ones are only a very secondary consideration.

LET'S GO PLACES

AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20

with JOSEPH WAGSTAFF

SHARON LYNN

LOLA LANE

A

FOX

MUSICAL

PARCE



AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20

RAMON NOVARRO

returns in his

Sea Romance!

Flaming South



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LINGERIE, PYJAMAS, KIMONOS, etc., etc.

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Majestic THEATRE

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

SHOWING TO-DAY

at 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



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OPEN DAILY 11 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT.

We take pleasure in offering the following special menus for the consideration of our patrons. These special menus are prepared by our expert chef.

MENU.

1. Stewed Shark's Fins with Mince Crabs.
2. Filleted Prawn Balls with Ham.
3. Roasted Fat Dove.
4. Stewed Fresh Mushrooms and Yellow of Crabs.
5. Orange Jelly.
6. Steamed, Mixed Rice in Fresh Lilyleaf.

PRICE:—\$2 per dinner per head.

1. Stewed Shark's Fins with Mince Crabs.
2. Filleted Prawn Balls with Ham.
3. Stewed Fresh Mushrooms and Yellow of Crabs.
4. Orange Jelly.
5. Steamed, Mixed Rice in Fresh Lilyleaf.

PRICE:—\$1.50 per dinner per head.

A LA CARTE.

Single dishes can be obtained at Prices on list.

ESPECIAL.

Special dishes ready for Patron's Order at all hours. There is a special a la carte menu in English from which patrons can order other dishes also at moderately charged as the menu. One can choose to the individual taste either chicken, duck, swan, shark's fins, beef, lamb, mutton, or fried vegetables, etc., and also one hundred other delicacies too numerous to mention.

THE CHINESE RESTAURANT, LTD.
26 Des Voeux Road Central
Y. C. FUN (Manager)

FIDEL LA BARBA WINS ON POINTS

ELKY CLARK'S DEFEAT

PUNCHED DRUNK BY HURRICANE OF BLOWS BUT NOT OUT.

WOULDN'T STAY DOWN

[By Elky Clark.]

In last night's issue we published the story of the preliminaries before the fight for the world's fly-weight championship between Elky Clark, the Scottish boxer, and Fidel La Barba, the American holder. The life story of Elky Clark was published exclusively in the Evening News and provides most interesting reading for the boxing enthusiast.

"Seconds out of the ring." I turn round. The gong crashes, and I step forward. At a glance I see La Barba is a picture of anatomical beauty, the perfection of physical fitness. He faces me with the slightest suggestion of a smile, which, after a fleeting second, is displaced by an expression of grim determination. We take our stances.

"Come on Scotland!" is the deafening shout.

For most of the first round we fiddled with one another, and then I decided to make the fight. There I made a mistake. I weaved in to Fidel instead of waiting on him coming to me. He met me with a beautiful left hook to the head.

I sank to the floor with everything in sudden darkness. I knew nothing about the fight till the finish of the eighth round, and up to that point I must take the word of others.

Saved by the Bell. When La Barba sent me to the floor in the first session I appeared to be out to the world. Just as the referee spoke the count of nine, however, the bell for the end of the round rang out, and I was dragged to my corner.

I answered the call for the second, and was punched all over the ring. For four or five rounds after that I was knocked right and left, taking half a dozen counts of six, seven, and eight.

Of all that I have no recollection whatever. That left hook in the first round caused concussion, and round after round I was living in another world so far as recollection is concerned.

It was a punch, too, that has resulted in my losing the sight of my right eye. When La Barba's glove landed the thumb part must have got into my eye and blinded it.

No Idea of What Was Going On. During the time I was getting this terrific hiding, I am told, the hall was in a ferment of excitement. To everybody it was an amazing fight. They could not understand how I could take such a tanning and come back for more. No more can I to-day. I was punched drunk, silly, call it what you like. I had not the slightest idea of what was going on. I have often tested my memory to see if any incidents of these eight "missing" rounds would come back. But no. The time they occupied is a blank, and I suppose will be to the end of my days.

I was told that the broadcaster at one stage, as I was bobbing up

from and down to the canvas, remarked: "Say, folks, if La Barba hopes to knock out the little Scots boy, he's got to punch him till two in the morning. Clark won't just stay down."

Back to Normal. Then came back my senses suddenly. I returned to normal so far as my mind was concerned. I was sitting in my corner. Tommy Colquhoun and Charlie Harvey were working feverishly on me. Above the ring I noticed an electric indicator. On it was the figure "9."

"What's the nine for Tommy?" I queried.

"That's the number of the round coming up," he answered.

"Lor," this fight's fairly going in. I remember nothing about it."

The bell rang for round ten. "My gum-shield," I demanded. Then I remembered. They are not allowed in America. Mine had been taken from me just before the start of the fight.

Only Four More Rounds. I rose and walked to the centre of the ring. My right eye blinked. I rubbed it. I did not then realise the seriousness of the injury, that the sight was gone. I thought I must have got a punch in it during one of the "missing" rounds.

I shaped up. My head was clear. La Barba had punched me drunk again. I felt as fresh as when I first took the ring. Goodness knows what had happened. I hadn't had time to ask my seconds. There were only four more rounds to go. More than likely, I told myself, I was a long way behind on points.

I made for my man, and straight-lefted him. He right countered. There was not much sting in the blow. I closed for inside stuff. My arms were in grand condition. I pummelled at La Barba downstairs.

He broke away and went on the retreat. I followed him, shuffled into distance and planted a one-two punch to his face.

Retaliation. La Barba was shaken by that punch and fell into a clinch. He held my arms, and I couldn't get my gloves free. He did it very cleverly. Not even the referee could spot the move. I threw him off, but he came back to close again. The round ended. I almost ran to my corner, amidst thunderous cheering from my countrymen. I wanted to know everything. What had happened. How I stood. If I was much behind on points.

A few seconds' talk from Tommy Colquhoun and Charlie Harvey, and I realised everything. La Barba must have been hitting me with everything but the pail. No wonder those on the other side of the ropes were excited. For eight rounds they had seen an apparently beaten man. Now they saw him in recovery. Hardened as I am to

the fighting game, I could understand how they felt. Why, only the other night I stood and applauded a boy who looked out to the world only to come back and chase his opponent from rope to rope.

Danced in With a Straight Left. During that minute's rest I did some quick thinking. It was my usual habit to sum up a man before taking any liberties. Different here. I had been fighting him nearly half an hour and I had no idea what his tricks were. On points I was hopelessly beaten. My only salvation was to knock him out. I must take every risk in the attempt. I felt fit again, fresher than ever. I had the stamina to achieve my aim.

The bell signalled the tenth round. I went straight at La Barba. I was quick to rumble. He was tired. Possibly through punching me. I got inside again, and went for the body, then tried to short uppercut him. Again he held. He wouldn't let my arms work. I tried to throw him off. It was of no use. Fidel La Barba was too wise.

Clever Tactics. He had spent most of his energy punching me all over the place. He had failed to keep me on the floor. That fact alone must have sickened him a little. And now, here I was as light as ever on my feet, as strong as when I started. He was very clever. He could hold a glove without causing the slightest suspicion. I looked at the referee in protest. He waved me on. He saw nothing.

I got away and danced in with a straight left. It landed flush. But again La Barba clinched and again it was a case of his hanging on. I was angry. I knew that the sting was out of his glove, that he could do me no harm. But I couldn't get the chance to do him any in a serious kind of way.

The Final Gong. The eleventh round passed the same way. La Barba continually on the defensive, falling into clinches when he could, making use of the ring before my attack, concentrating solely on the blocking of my punches never making a lead, only pretending to do so, feinting, and then stepping back out of the way.

In the twelfth round he was really a big bit groggy. When we closed I knew I was with a man who was weak and wanting rest. But still he persisted in his tactics. They were maddening, but I could not blame him. If he was clever enough to get away with it all good luck to him. I chafed him about it. He just grunted in reply and went on holding. If he had stood up and fought, came to mix it with me, I knew I had him. That he was very clever, and the final gong rang with us both locked together.

I went to my corner. I knew I could not have made up the leeway. I must have lost the fight. I realised the world's title was not for me.

What Might Have Been. As I sat awaiting the inevitable verdict I thought of what might have been. Then the match between us was first mooted my party had asked for a fifteen or twenty rounds fight. La Barba's people wanted one of ten rounds. The controlling body had stepped in and compromised with twelve.

As I sat there I knew within my own heart that if the fight had been over a longer distance I would have won. La Barba could never have stood up to it. I would have worn him down until he was meat for a finishing punch.

My eye was twitching. I rubbed it as I had been rubbing it every few seconds during the last three rounds.

The crowd was a seething mass of excitement. Charlie and Tommy clapped my back.

"You're a great little fellow, Elky," said the American.

Token of Victory.

"The verdict can only go one

way," I answered, and there was regret in my voice, which was only natural.

The master of ceremonies was in the ring. The referee had delivered his verdict. I blinked over. The M.C. walked to La Barba and lifted his right hand in token of victory.

Fidel raced over to my corner. I rose to meet him. I guessed the verdict before it came. I reckoned it was the only one. Yet, when it was announced, I felt just a little sick. There was a lump in my throat. It was such a long time since I had known defeat. I felt a bit strange to it.

Fidel caught me round the shoulder. There was no display of the conqueror in his make-up. There was no smile of triumph on his face. He was just a natural fellow, a regular guy, as they say over there.

"I'm sorry, Elky, terribly sorry for Mrs. Clark," he said.

A Fine Sportsman. Thanks, Fidel. You're a good

un to lose to," I smiled back. I meant that. I never fought a better sportsman. I'm glad it was a boy like La Barba from whom I failed to take a title.

I turned to my seconds. They slipped on my dressing gown. I was ready to leave the ring. I was stretched out a hand to clutch the ropes. Immediately cheering broke out anew. Volume after volume of it, as I made my way back to the dressing room. I had lost the fight,

and I realised that I was being acclaimed a good loser, but I felt very sad. There was no bitterness in my sadness. I had been fairly and squarely beaten. I was not, the victim of a raw deal. I had been treated sportingly all the time, and had met a boy who was able to hand it out to me. He certainly had done so, although I had come back, in that strange fight, fresh and strong to get my victor weaker, at the end, than I was. Indeed, as I made my way along the excited avenue of fans, I hardly felt as if I had been in a fight. As I have said, La Barba not only knocked me stupid, but knocked me sane again.

Worthy of A Return Fight, But... My sadness was born of regret—regret that I had not given my country and my countrymen victory to cheer. Maybe, I thought, as I reached my dressing room, I will be given another tilt at the title. Everybody then seemed to think I had put up a great show. Perhaps it would be considered worthy of my getting a return fight.

But Old Man Destiny must have been laughing heartily at these thoughts of mine. In leaving the ring at Madison Gardens that night I was, as I was to learn later, leaving the ring for good. I was finished, completely and irrevocably. I thank the stars I did not know that night what was coming to me, I don't think I could have stood to listen to my doom.

TENNIS

ARE THERE SO MANY TOURNAMENTS?

HARMFUL EFFECT.

No Champions Should Indulge in them.

STANDARD TOO LOW.

One of our best young players, out of his accumulated experience, has recently stated in print that there are too many tournaments; and that their multiplicity has a harmful effect on the game of the best players, because these players are widely scattered over the country and reach the finals without any effort. At the same time, to reach those finals, he or she has necessarily to eliminate players of inferior class in the earlier rounds, and this detracts from the standard of the better player's game, and is not of the type that produces champions.

All this has been said many times before; but it loses sight, apparently, of one rather important fact, remarks an Observer correspondent. And that fact is, only secondarily intended to "improve the game" of the best players; the primary reason for the holding of tournaments is to give enjoyment to a very large number of players not one of whom ever has the remotest idea of becoming a champion, but merely of spending a week getting some jolly games, with the outside chance of winning a small prize in a handicap event.

As I sat there I knew within my own heart that if the fight had been over a longer distance I would have won. La Barba could never have stood up to it. I would have worn him down until he was meat for a finishing punch. My eye was twitching. I rubbed it as I had been rubbing it every few seconds during the last three rounds. The crowd was a seething mass of excitement. Charlie and Tommy clapped my back. "You're a great little fellow, Elky," said the American. Token of Victory. "The verdict can only go one

DILEMMA

were a couple of others in the same week? I rather think not.

Development of Skill. As to playing in ordinary tournaments, with the type of tennis to be found therein, not being the "type that produces champions," it may not be out of place to point out that all our British and Irish champions of the now distant past were tournament players, and that if they did not receive so large an entry as many modern tournaments do, were still fairly large meetings, they attained the skill which made them able to hold their own against all foreign invaders.

From the Renshaws to A. W. Gore, every one of them used the tournament as a training-ground; and not only did they play in and win the level events, but they very frequently played in handicaps also—a thing anathema to the "good" player of to-day, for the alleged reason that giving points "spoils one's game." Winning handicap singles from "owe 40" did not, at any rate, spoil A. W. Gore's game, or prevent him from becoming twice champion—a feat which has never been performed by any British player since his day.

Such exercises provided a solid basis on which to build a game which, for steadiness and science, was miles in front of the slap-dash, hit-or-miss methods employed by so many of our present day players. It will be said, and said with truth, that foreign opposition in the present day is of an entirely different calibre from what it was twenty years ago. The specialisation of the Americans on service and of the French on volleying has brought them well to the front; and it is often said that the modern game, altogether, is much faster than the game of twenty years; that speed, indeed, is its essence. But who, to-day, drives harder than, or even as hard as, S. H. Smith? or plays the all-court game with the skill of Laurie Doherty?

You may look in vain at Wimbledon for their compeers. Our players are too much obsessed with copying the methods of foreign players: can they not strike out a game of their own, even if it has to be attained through the despised method of playing against inferior opponents? This would certainly afford them opportunity of practice, (Continued on Page 4.)

EARLY CRICKET

WHEN THE "WICKET" WAS A HOLE.

CAUGHT OR RUN OUT.

Ladies & Gentlemen in Engaging Games.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

The word "cricket" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "cricc," meaning a staff, and long before the bat was shaped and polished as we now know it, the game was played with any convenient stick. That was as early as the middle of the 13th century when cricket was played by people of "the meaner sort" in the open fields and street. "Noblemen and Gentlemen," we are told, then preferred tennis. Prepared pitches, but crude in the extreme compared with ours, came into evidence about the year 1780, and in 1784 we first read of the players appearing in special garb, knee-breeches, shoes, and shirt-sleeves. The umpires at this time sat on the ground, and were dressed differently from the teams, though wearing their jackets or coats, unlike the players, was their principal mark of distinction.

No Wickets or Balls.

A manuscript drawing of the 13th century represents a lady throwing a ball to a man, who has a bat of sorts in his hand, raised ready to strike, and in the year 1350 the famous John Parish, of Guildford, records having set apart a plot of ground for the playing of cricket. With these brief allusions to the origins of the game, the imagination is left to figure out how it was then played.

We are, however, helped a little by a slightly later description of the earliest wicket, which was simply a hole made in the ground where the batsman stood. The point to which he had to run to make a score was variously indicated, its distance being arranged to accommodate the ability of the batsman.

There being no wickets and balls such as are indispensable nowadays, the batsman, of course, could not be bowled out. Either he had to be caught out or run out, the latter meaning that one of the fielders had to recover the ball and place it in the hole before the batsman got back from his run, a run, apparently consisting of the double journey, and it is easy to see that the fielder, in placing the ball in the hole, must often have had his hand hit by the bat as the batsman made a spirited effort to get it in first.

Introducing the Stumps. It was these frequent accidents that led to the idea of obviating them by the introduction of a stump. The stump was a single stick twelve inches high, and either the bowler or a fieldman had to knock it down before the batsman could be declared "bowled out." A second stump was added later, the two standing twenty-four inches apart, and later still, a piece of wood was placed across the top. It now became necessary only to dislodge this cross-piece to send the batsman to the pavilion, or whatever queer substitute the fallen then retired to.

The bowling was all of the order that we now call "sneaks," the pitching of length-balls being unknown before the middle of the 18th century. When this latter style of bowling was introduced, the

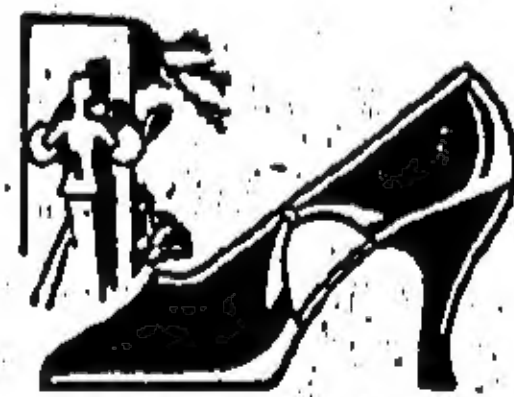
pioneers being the celebrated David Harris and his famous Hambledon men, a third stump was introduced to suit the innovation. In 1796 the height of the stumps was increased to 33 inches and then in 1817 the present dimension of the wicket was universally agreed upon. The distance of 22 yards between wickets has, however, remained unaltered for nearly 300 years.

A Match in 1779. When cricket came thus gradually into favour, the nobility began to take it up, and we have some engaging accounts of games played, by great ladies and gentlemen towards the end of the 18th century. Thus in a match at Sevenoaks in 1779 we read that the Countess of Derby and other society women of similar rank played in the immense trailing skirts and elaborate head-gear of the period, the former, we are told, greatly impeding their progress, as indeed can well be imagined, and the latter giving them no end of trouble as they stooped to pick up the ball. One noble lady in another game got her foot so badly entangled in her voluminous skirts that she fell heavily, and immediately the pitch was thronged with stately ladies, leaving their seats as if on the crack of a gun, rushed apprehensively to her assistance. However, nothing worse had befallen her than the breaking of a shoe buckle.

The gentlemen played in their tall hats, but they now took the game, seriously all the same, as may be seen from the fact that it was Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Tankerville and Sir William Draper who were chiefly concerned in drawing up the rules of cricket at the Star and Garter, in Pall Mall, in 1770. These men not only played cricket, but each patronized his favourite eleven, the Duke of Dorset, for instance, being president of the Surrey Club, and Lord Tankerville president of the Hants. Sir Horace Mann and some friends once played a game on points, but the innovation did not take on, though something like it survives in our modern polo.

Amusing Incidents. As far back as 1800 complaints were made in the law courts about annoyance and danger to pedestrians, passengers and vehicles from cricket balls in flight, and in days when the pitches were less scientifically laid out, these incidents were sometimes very amusing. For instance a ball once landed in a moving railway truck, and was eventually recovered by a goods porter nearly 200 miles from the spot where the batsman had hit it. Another ball fell plump into a basket of eggs on a woman's knees while she was being driven in the farmer's milk-cart to the market, and the farmer claiming damages, the odd occurrence gave rise to considerable legal dispute. A spectator on one occasion had his pipe thrust half-way down his throat by a ball that went considerably beyond the boundary, and another ball went in through an open bedroom window and after an amusingly protracted search, was discovered innocently reclining under the bed. So if cricket was less interesting to watch in those old days, it had its compensations in other ways, and perhaps our forbears enjoyed the frequent unscientific incidents every bit as much as we enjoy the scientific prowess and precision of the modern "stars."

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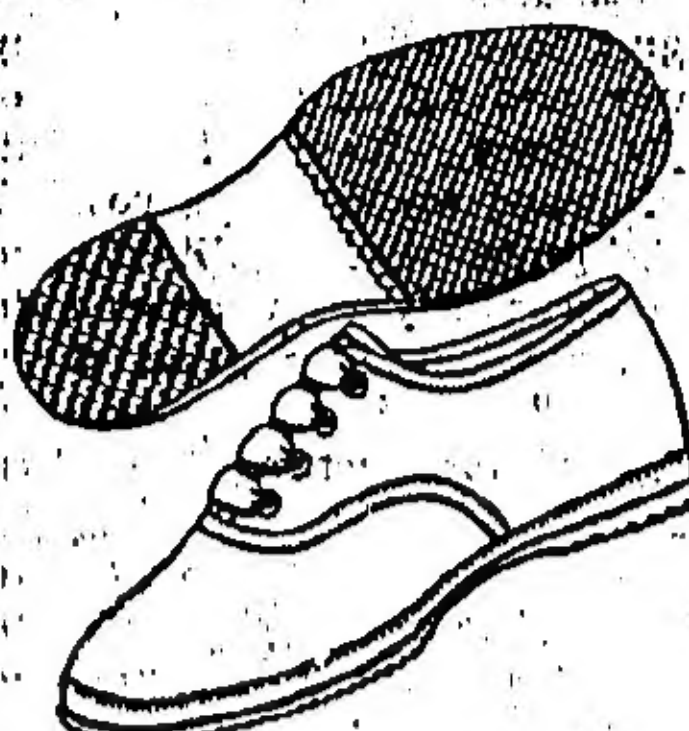
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Hong Kong, Tuesday, July 21, 1931.

Provocative Policy.

There is seemingly to be no end to the controversy this Summer over bathing facilities, but it is to be regretted that so far the Government has not made out a prima facie case either as regards Tai Wan or Island Bay. It is getting into the habit of dictating to its "obedient servants," the public, without ever dreaming of coming forward with any explanation of a reasonable nature for its actions. This kind of attitude is not exactly the best to retain the confidence of the community. We expect better than that from the steward of the community. Any suspicion of the "high horse" policy can so easily create discontent and is strongly to be deprecated in the interests both of the governors and the governed. What is the use of eternally preaching concord and co-operation when the very opposite elements are being brought into play at every turn? Where is the "happy family" spirit that should be strongly in evidence in every Crown Colony? It is most regrettable from all angles that the policy of the Government in regard to bathing facilities should be so provocative of resentment on the part of the whole community. It is not too late to have the existing differences composed by an informal conference between the Officials and the Unofficials of the Legislative Council, with the community as a whole yearning for a being given a fair hearing in the matter. It is not too late to mention the "high horse" policy from which the public

has been barred since 1925. The Government is blamed for not putting all its cards on the table and thus providing its bona fides. The result is, of course, a great deal of controversy, some part based on reason and some based on idle conjecture. On first sight the closing of Island Bay to launch picnics may seem a very trivial matter, savouring too much of the parish pump type of topic to warrant any outcry, but, coming so soon after the decision in regard to Tai Wan beach, the community is entitled to have before it the whole facts governing the new policy of the authorities. Thus far the Press tables in the various Departments are barren. No Unofficial has yet seen fit to table a question for the Legislative Council. And the general community is left guessing—and aggrieved. Hence our suggestion still stands for the Officials and Unofficials to meet at an informal conference on the whole subject of bathing facilities in an effort to clear up the present unfortunate difference of opinion.

News in Brief.

Chi Hing (44), employed as a carpenter in the Naval Dockyard, received multiple abrasions when he fell from a height of 25 feet off a wooden staging.

Cinema patrons are reminded that to-day sees the final screening of "Unfaithful" (with Ruth Chatterton) at the King's Theatre. The entertainment as a whole is of a very high class.

The Assistant Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has the honour to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a donation of \$50 to Brigade funds from His Excellency the Governor.

A man named Au Cheuk (18), of 301 Portland Street, was knocked down by a China Motor Bus in Nathan Road at the junction of Soy Street, and received serious injuries to his body. He is now a patient in the Kowloon Hospital.

For the fancy of a European style jacket, the property of Mr. S. M. Moosa, of 18, Parkes Street, a Chinese, who had a record of three previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the Kowloon Police Court to-day.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Lam Yu-yuk (a lunatic in the Mental Hospital on July 19) was concluded yesterday at the General Magistrate's Court. Mr. E. R. Williams, of Coroner and a jury. The jury verdict was that death was the result of the blow inflicted by the patient on his head when he fell from the roof of the hospital. The jury also recommended that the Government should take steps to prevent such accidents in the future.

Knocked down by a moving tramcar in Des Vaux Road, near its intersection with Morrison Street, Lo Sze-mui (28), a woman, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday but succumbed three hours and a half later.

Accidentally falling into a pot of boiling jelly, which had been left outside the kitchen of 18 Second Street yesterday, a girl, Li Leeping, aged four years, was severely scalded. She was taken to the Government Civil Hospital but died at 7.30 p.m.

Stated to have arrived from Annam on July 19 last, a female, Chan Man-chuen (18) attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by jumping into the harbour from the Man Kuen, which was en route from Hunghom to Hong Kong. Tam Chue, a cook on the vessel, rescued the woman, who was later taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Chan Ngan, master of a fishing junk moored in Shaikwan Harbour, in a report to the Police stated that a fold who, seven months ago, overtook his wages to the amount of \$41, was seen to row a sampan in the harbour yesterday afternoon. Chan beckoned to the man, who came alongside his junk, but, after offering to return to work, jumped into the water and was not seen again.

POLICE RESERVE.

Orders for the Current Week.

INSPECTION WORK.

Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police, are as under:—

General.

Revolver Practice.—The regular weekly revolver practice will take place at the Bowen Road Revolver Range to-morrow at 5 p.m. It will be open to all members of the Indian Company, Hong Kong Police Reserve.

Training Course.—Part II. The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Chinese Company's Headquarters, 17, Queen's Road Central, will be held as usual to-day at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Chinese Company and of the Flying Squad who have not passed Part II. of Training School Course should attend.

Chinese Company.—The following members have been passed out as efficient in Part II. of Training Course (Knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations): Constables R53 Hon Ya-lam and R55 T. C. Woo.

Training Courses.—Part III.—The following members have been passed out as efficient in Part III. of Training Course (Revolver and Rifle Courses): Constables R81 Lai Lu-kyong and R80 Thong Po-hing.

Inspection Parade.—All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station to-morrow for a general inspection of Equipment, etc., by the Company Commander. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp under P/Sgt. R. J. Hunt. Dress—White uniform, cap with white cover, belt (without frog), truncheon, whistle, armband, and badge. "Pocket Policeman" and notebook to be carried. Those not in possession of uniform will attend in civilian. No member may be absent from this parade without leave from the Company Commander. The Equipment Officer will make it a point of being present.

Revolver Practice.—Revolver Practice will be carried out on the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Friday. All members of the Chinese Company who have not passed Part III. of Training Course this year should attend without fail.

Indian Company.—Leave.—Constable R222 Hardit Singh returned from leave on July 18.

Revolver Practice.—Revolver practice will be carried out on the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Wednesday. All members of the Indian Company who have not passed Part III. of Training Course this year should attend without fail.

Flying Squad.—Revolver Practice.—Revolver Practice will be carried out on the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Thursday. All members of the Flying Squad, Hong Kong, and Kowloon Sections who have not passed Part III. of Training Course this year should attend without fail.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—White uniform, cap with white cover, belt (without frog), truncheon, whistle, armband, and badge. "Pocket Policeman" and notebook to be carried. Those not in possession of uniform will attend in civilian. No member may be absent from this parade without leave from the Company Commander. The Equipment Officer will make it a point of being present.

ARTICLES IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

Doctor Faces Medical Council.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

An important point of medical etiquette came before the General Medical Council when they met in London.

Dr. Herbert Castlemain Hocken of Fetterlane, E.C., appeared before the council accused of "infamous" conduct in a professional respect in that, being a registered medical practitioner, he sought to attract to himself patients and promote his own professional advantage by advertisement and canvassing through articles in a newspaper relating to an alleged cure for tuberculosis known as the "Newell treatment."

He was also accused of accepting persons as patients who, to his knowledge, had come to him as the direct result of the articles; and with seeking to induce registered medical practitioners to use a medicament of whose properties such practitioners were not informed.

The charges were brought by the Medical Defence Union, represented by Mr. Oswald Hampson, solicitor. Dr. Hocken, who appeared, and was represented by Mr. H. Beaver, solicitor, denied the charge.

Injunction Applied For.

Sir Donald Macalister, president of the council, was in the chair. Mr. Beaver said that an injunction was applied for at the High Court restraining the Council from dealing with the case. The injunction was not granted, but as the issue was still before the court he asked that the case should not be dealt with now.

Mr. Beaver continued: "I say in the interests of fairness to a member of the medical profession that it would be a great injustice if the Council came to a decision now which was subsequently annulled."

Sir Donald: The inquiry will proceed. Mr. Hampson, opening the case for the Medical Defence Union, read articles which had appeared in the newspaper, referring to the "hush hush policy of the Council" in regard to the treatment, and suggesting a fund to found and finance a clinic for the administration of the treatment.

Commenting on an article which stated that the treatment had not been advertised, Mr. Hampson said: "These articles are the most valuable advertisement any remedy of this sort could possibly obtain."

"LIFT" ON LORRY.

Passengers Jump Off in a Hurry.

The Chinese driver of a lorry was summoned before Mr. W. Schofield this morning for having taken passengers on the vehicle, and with having driven in a manner dangerous to the public. He pleaded guilty.

Traffic Sergeant P. O. Gulla said that defendant was offered 50 cents by two Chinese, for "a lift" to the city from Shaikwan district. When in Yee Woo Street, the defendant, on looking behind, noticed a Police officer in uniform on a motor cycle following. Defendant, becoming scared, told his passengers to jump off, which they did. One injured his head and had to stay in hospital for two days. Fines totalling \$20 were imposed.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships were in harbour to-day:

Bridgewater—North arm.
Caradoc—West wall dock.
Moorhen—In dock.
Odin—East wall.
Otus—East wall.
Sepoy—South wall.
Seraph—North arm.
Serapis—North arm.
Stormcloud—South wall.
Tamar—Basin.

Foreign.

Adamastor—Portuguese cruiser.
Argus—French gunboat.
Mindanao—American gunboat.
Regulus—French sloop.

MAN FALLS ON GRAVE.

An elderly man had just finished planting three geraniums on the grave of a child in Slough Churchyard when he was seen to collapse. One of the men employed in the churchyard went to his aid and found that he was dead. The grave was that of a child who was buried 32 years ago.

MOST OBJECTIONABLE STRUCTURES.

Squatter's Nuisance in Wong-Nei-Chong.

ORDER FOR REMOVAL.

An elderly man and three women appeared before Mr. W. Schofield this morning in the Central Police Court, charged with having erected illegal structures in Wong Nei Chung.

They all pleaded guilty. Mr. R. E. Stott, of the Public Works Department, stated that the vicinity absolutely swarmed with these people, who had probably come down from the country. They erected matsheds, and indulged in pig breeding or any other occupation. It was most objectionable.

His Worship bound the man over, whilst a fine of \$10 was imposed on each of the women, who pleaded that they could not breed pigs in the New Territories because of the lack of pigwash.

His Worship inquired if an order for removal was being asked for.

Mr. Stott replied that the Government had no money to spare for that purpose, but he would ask for the structures to be demolished. It cost the Government a lot of money each time they engaged coolies to remove the matsheds.

His Worship ordered the structure to be taken down in 48 hours, and warned the defendants that they were not allowed to erect any other matsheds in the vicinity.

"SOFT SORT OF CREATURE."

Turned Down Marriage Offer.

STOLE \$12 AND A CHAIN.

Charged with the theft of \$12 and a silver chain the property of a boat man, a Chinese woman pleaded guilty before Mr. Schofield in the Central Police Court this morning.

Acting Sub-Inspector R. Cunningham said that the woman was engaged by complainant's mother-in-law to work as cook on a junk in Aberdeen. After four days the man requested the accused to marry him, and gave his deceased wife's clothing to her as a gift, but she refused his hand in marriage. Early yesterday she prepared to escape, and, having no money but knowing where complainant kept his money, went to the middle hold and took \$12 and the silver chain from a box. She went up on deck and hailed a passing sampan. In the meantime the complainant and his mother-in-law woke up and accused was caught as she was about to leave. "She is a soft sort of creature," added the prosecutor.

The Magistrate bound her over to be of good behaviour for a year. He directed that, as she did not want to return to the junk, she should be taken to the S.C.A.

EUROPEAN DRIVER'S BREACH.

Mr. G. Fournier was fined \$10 by Mr. W. Schofield in the Central Police Court this morning for a breach of the Traffic Regulation.

Traffic Sergeant B. G. Baker said that Mr. Fournier drove his motor cycle past three cars in Queen's Road Central, on the right hand side, instead of the left. It was five o'clock in the afternoon, and the road was crowded with workers from the Naval Dockyard.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail" of July 21, 1921.]

To-day's dollar is worth 2/7½.

Hong Kong Chinese are seeking permission for a big mass meeting (which may take place on Sunday) at which they may express their disapproval of the extravagant things being published at home in the Press and Parliament about the Mul Tsal custom. They feel that the agitators have added far too much colour to their representations, and that the Hong Kong Chinese as a community are being maligned. At present no venue has been chosen for the meeting, but an announcement may be forthcoming at any moment now.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL and FAMOUS KETCHUP

MIGRATION AND HOMING OF BIRDS

A MYSTERIOUS POWER THAT Baffles Man.

The long journeys accomplished by trained homing pigeons, and the much greater distances covered by wild birds when on migration, wonderful though they are when we consider all facts, are more or less familiar to ornithologists. We learn, however (writes T. A. C. in the Manchester Guardian) through a message from Budapest, something different from either; something which will surprise them in Budapest, although the Hungarian Government bureau of the study of bird migration is one of the most active in Europe.

Two mandarin ducks were shot in the Zala district of South-western Hungary, and on their legs were numbered rings that proved that they had flown from St. James' Park. Now the mandarin duck is native neither here nor in Hungary; its original home is in the Far East—China and Japan. The beauty of its plumage, especially of the extraordinary chestnut and black "fan," curiously erected wing plumes when the wings are closed, has made it for very many years a favourite bird for ornamental waters; indeed, Aldrovandi tells that Japanese envoys brought it to Italy in the sixteenth century.

Royal Rings.
Early in 1930 some mandarin ducks were obtained from Hungary, and by the special request of the King they were provided with the ordinary numbered and addressed metal rings which are used for marking migratory birds, under the "British Birds" marking scheme. These rings, in addition to having stamped on them "Wetherby High Holborn, London," and their registered number, had the initials "G. R." added; the birds were ringed on January 20, 1930. The two birds shot at Zala carried these royal rings.

The flight may seem a long one, probably little under 900 miles, but we know neither which way the birds travelled nor how long they took over their journey. As a matter of fact it is not a specially long trip for ringed birds, even for ducks.

In September, 1920, a widgeon was marked, a bird reared from eggs collected in Cumberland, and was turned down with one wing clipped to keep it near at hand until its new flight feathers grew. In May, 1926, it was shot on the Petchora, North-east Russia. Two others of the same hand-reared brood were killed in the Autumn of 1921 on Rockcliffe Marsh, at no great distance from where they were turned down.

Another widgeon, marked when nearly mature at Tamworth in October, 1915, reached Uralak, north of the Caspian, in April 1918. In both cases the distances covered must have been double that from London to Hungary.

Northwich to Natal.

These are but short trips compared with the travels of some of our common swallows, for no fewer than nine ringed birds have been discovered in their winter quarters in South Africa. The eighth bird is particularly interesting to Manchester readers for it was ringed as a nestling by Mr. A. W. Boyd at Frandley, near Northwich, on June 18, 1927, and the bird was found dead in Natal on January 3, 1929. Another was marked in Carmarthenshire in July, 1927, and was found exhausted at Cradock, Cape Province, on January 28, 1929.

Although we cannot be sure, it is probable that both birds went south, perhaps as far as the Cape, in the Autumn of 1927, returned in Spring of 1928, and again visited Africa. At any rate, we do know that some of our swallows get very far south and return again to the locality in which they were reared, so that they can manage very long flights without being troubled by any handicap from the ring.

Nor are these known journeys to be compared with those of some of the Arctic waders, whose winter quarters are at the southern extremity of land in Africa, South America, and Australia. We can judge only by the fact of the presence of the birds in these southern lands, species which are known only to nest in the extreme north.

All the passages mentioned are more or less overland, and do not

necessitate long continued overseas travel, like that, for instance, of the lapwing ringed in Cumberland which was recovered in Newfoundland, as recorded first in the Manchester Guardian in January, 1923. This wind-assisted abnormal journey of some 2,200 miles was, it was estimated, accomplished in 22 to 24 hours' continuous flight.

According to the late W. W. Cook, the American golden plover regularly covers 2,000 miles in a non-stop flight in its southward autumnal journey, and the Pacific form of the same bird 2,400 between Alaska and Hawaii. The return migration is taken more overland.

Whatever explanation is suggested of these long flights of migratory wild birds, whether they travel by inherited instinct, and their way by sight or other sense, or are unconsciously drifted, like the lapwings which crossed the Atlantic, we cannot explain the behaviour of the mandarin ducks in the same way. Apparently they were deliberate homers, though they had had no preliminary training similar to that given to racing pigeons.

They had been brought from Hungary, probably in closed crates, but certainly not by any means which would allow them to see their way; they had an urge to return to Hungary, and got there. Where they had been exported from I do not know, but they were shot near the south-eastern end of the great Lake Balaton, for which they may have been aiming by some unexplained sense of orientation.

Sense of Direction.
Indeed, we have in the performance of these two birds something that points to a knowledge of direction, a consciously desired direction, a goal aimed for; surely it is strong evidence of a power of orientation. This faculty some of us feel sure exists in wild birds, and explains how they find their way on migration journeys.

Experiments with homing pigeons have never proved conclusively that such power exists, but the carefully arranged investigations of Watson and Lashley in America produced unexpected results. They marked noddies and sooty terns during their breeding season, which they captured at the nests on the Tortugas of Gulf of Mexico keys. Some of these birds were taken in closed cages for as far as 850 miles north of their home and over seas with out landmarks that were beyond the normal range of the birds.

The majority returned home—in one experiment thirteen out of fifteen birds released. There can be little doubt that these terns possessed a sense of direction, and that the maternal or parental instinct stimulated the sense.

The Lane the Drake Knew.
There are jokes amongst pigeon flyers about birds that failed to accomplish the return on the wing but arrived at last with "segs" on their feet, having walked home. And there is an actual case of ambulatory orientation or homing by a drake, recorded from his own experience by John Burroughs.

The drake was carried in a bag from one farm to another over two miles of country which it had never seen, but immediately it was released it turned its head homeward, refused to have anything to do with the other ducks, and for three days tried to get out of the enclosure in which it had been confined. At the end of that time Burroughs determined to see what it would do, let it have freedom, and followed.

Once on its way homeward it was scared by a dog and made a detour and once it took a wrong turning, though in the right direction. When at last it came to a road on which it had rambled it raced home.

How many mistakes the mandarin ducks made on their cross-European journey we do not know, but we have the fact that a domesticated or semi-domesticated species was brought from Hungary to London and found the way back without assistance from railway guides or "Cook."

Some instinct, some sense of direction, guided the birds. Were the birds capable of employing some sense, receiving some guiding impression about which we have as yet no knowledge?

QUARANTINE LAWS AT HOME.

Reasons Why they Must Stand. WOULD-BE INVASIONS.

Anti-quarantine correspondence is, just at present, at full flood. Year after year at holiday travel time it is the same.

Intending overseas visitors wanting to bring over their dogs write, begging for "inside information" which will show them how detention for six months can be avoided. People over here write in similar strain on behalf of friends abroad.

Those who already recognise the hopelessness of seeking remission of the quarantine regulations send, according to their mood, plaintive or indignant letters, urging that something be done about it.

Such requests must necessarily be in vain. The six months' quarantine imposed on all imported dogs is strict, and is not to be evaded even by those in authority or of exalted station.

The quarantine regulations were introduced for a definite purpose and out of necessity proved in the last century, and without doubt they have achieved it.

If it is a matter of regret that this has been at the inconvenience of thousands of people, it is a matter for satisfaction from the point of view of the nation as a nation of dog owners.

Great Britain is to-day one of the few countries of the world in which the canine disease of rabies is non-existent. As is generally known, while rabies is infectious and can be communicated to most animals, and to man, it has its origin always in a dog.

By subjecting all dogs entering the country from abroad to six months' detention, keeping them for that time under strict veterinary supervision, and regularly examining them for rabies symptoms, Great Britain aims to prevent the disease from again appearing.

Muzzling Orders.
Fifty years ago rabies was in the accepted order of things in most European countries. The disease was generally prevalent on the increase. In Britain the public became alarmed by the frequency and severity of outbreaks, and in 1886 the first anti-rabies to institute local muzzling orders.

But a rabid dog, even muzzled, is still a danger to the community. He may not be able to bite, but in his saliva is the source of evil, and the chance of infection is little diminished.

We discovered this through bitter experience, and in 1897 the Board of Agriculture brought in its "Importation of Dogs" Order. This provided that no dog brought to Great Britain from any foreign country would be permitted to land, unless its landing is authorised by a licence of the Minister previously obtained.

When landed it should, "for a period of six calendar months," be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Minister for that purpose.

In the same year, 1897, a rabies order was made, and within a few months three-fifths of the local authorities of England and Wales had adopted powers to enforce the local muzzling orders.

By 1902 rabies in this country had been entirely eradicated, and was unknown until near the close of the great war.

Not a few dogs at that time were smuggled into the country, with the object of "dodging" quarantine. Soldiers on leave were not at a loss to find ways and means of "getting through" with their doggy chums of the trenches.

A Smuggled Dog.
In September, 1918, rabies broke out at Plymouth—almost certainly introduced by a smuggled dog. Within a short period many parts of the south-west were involved—Devon, Cornwall, Hampshire, and Dorset, and even as far away as Essex.

Vigorous steps were necessary. Muzzling was enforced throughout the affected areas, and movement of dogs from one place to another permitted only under licence of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It took four years to make Britain free of rabies once more. In that period the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture investigated 808 alleged cases of the disease, 319 of which were actually rabies. The seriousness of the outbreak was intensified by the fact that 238 people were bitten by rabid dogs, and the Ministry of Health found it necessary to set up a special treatment centre for various cases.

Recently, too, restrictions have been placed on the importation of dogs from certain countries, and the Ministry of Agriculture has issued orders regarding the quarantine of dogs.

AIRMAN'S FATAL CRASH.

Last Words to Wife: "Very, Very Careful."

The last words of "Speed" Holman, a famous American aviator, to his wife were "very, very, very careful."

Two hours later he had crashed before a crowd of several thousand people when he failed to come out of a 300-mile-an-hour dive.

Holman was the first American aviator, both as a mail plane pilot, and as a stunt pilot. He started the aviation world in 1919 by looping a three-engined passenger aeroplane five times, and then flying it on its back. Previously he had made 1,433 consecutive loops in another type of machine.

Mystery surrounds his death. Some of the spectators who were within a few feet of him when he crashed, said that he was hanging out of the cockpit, and appeared to be striving to reach the control of the machine. An inquiry is being held.

HOW THE TANKS WERE NAMED.

How tanks were named, and how they came to be constructed, was told to the Southampton Round Table, by Sir William Tritton, one of the engineers responsible for their development.

"When I sent out the drawings to the machine shop," he said, "I marked the plans 'Water Carrier for Mesopotamia,' and the man on the job abbreviated that to 'tank.' I built the first tank at my own expense, but the War Office was not enthusiastic. They told me I was silly, and, in any event, they could not be built in time to be of any use in the war.

"Far from that being the case, we made 2,700 at Lincoln. The idea for their construction came from the caterpillar vehicles which had been built for sugar growing in Paraguay and other countries."

Dog owners were not long in realising that in the matter of rabies the irksomeness of prevention was as nothing to the trouble involved in cure.

If further demonstration is required of the wisdom of quarantine restrictions, it is to be found in the fact that during the past nine years seven cases of rabies have been discovered among imported dogs in quarantine.

It only required one of these dogs to have its freedom to infect a whole countryside. At least two of these cases were wealthy women's lap-dogs.

A dog infected with the germ of rabies may not show symptoms of the disease for six months; hence the fixing of that period of time for enforced detention.

Essential Unwisdom.
Probably the most frequently suggested modification of the existing law is in the direction of a reduction to three months. The essential unwisdom of this is indicated by the fact that in the seven discovered cases referred to none had been in quarantine less than three and a half months.

In one instance, a dog, detained on suspicion, longer than the allotted time was definitely verified as a rabid six and a half months after admission to the quarantine station.

It has to be remembered that six months is a minimum period, subject to extension by the Ministry of Agriculture in certain circumstances. Last year a passenger on board a vessel en route to Plymouth from India was bitten by a dog which was destroyed as a rabies suspect.

Subsequent laboratory examination of the carcass confirmed the presence of the disease, and, in view of its long incubation period, six other dogs travelling by the same boat and possibly exposed to infection had to undergo a nine months' quarantine.

Actually quarantine imposes far less hardship for both dog and owner than is generally supposed. There are about forty different stations in Great Britain, any one of which may be selected for the reception of the dog on arrival.

Owners' Visits.
The Ministry of Agriculture in their places no restriction on owners' visits, and it is not necessary for the dog to serve the whole of its detention in one station. Licence can be obtained for it to be moved if its owner finds himself in a different area.

What is of supreme importance is the approval of a veterinary certificate, which is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, and which is valid for the whole of the dog's detention.

It is not necessary for the dog to be kept in a cage, and it is not necessary for the dog to be kept in a cage, and it is not necessary for the dog to be kept in a cage.

JIMMY LOOKS FOR A BRIDE.

She Has Already Chosen Him. HE IS WORTH £2,000!

Pigmy Jimmy at the Zoo is worth more than £1 a pound.

The largest ordinary hippo that came to Regent's Park weighed four tons when the Zoo had fattened him up. Jimmy can only be about a quarter that size.

He is worth £2,000, and is getting extremely interesting. Next Spring this young man's fancy will lightly turn to thoughts of love, and already an eye is being kept open for a coy young thing to be introduced to the gray bachelor.

Jimmy has had an adventurous life, but matrimony is going to be his greatest adventure.

Three years ago, only, somebody walking by the side of a Liberian river discovered a baby hippo whose ma had just gone round the corner or was gossiping with her next-door neighbour.

Jimmy was only three days old, and when he suddenly found himself carried off bodily and dumped down on the deck of a ship he took it quite philosophically. It was all part of this new experience—life.

He was forthwith offered to the London Zoological Society by the woman who owned him, and although on offer of £1,500 was proffered on the way home she stuck to her free gift idea.

But about Jimmy's wife-to-be. There are three simpering aspirants: Jean, Diana, and May. But May is hardly a flapper, Jean—I do not think somehow it will be Jean. She is too much wrapped up in Percy II.

A Way of Her Own.

Diana is left. Diana was in the Zoo in 1913, and goodness knows what her age may be. Something over twenty, say, at least. A dear pigmy, old compared with Jimmy.

When Diana gets offended she has a way of her own. If she sets her mind on this youthful Liberian Adonis the old thing will have him right enough. And no leaving out the word "obey" at the altar for him. He says that Diana's been married before.

"It's the fashion nowadays," she says, "for some of us older girls to have the pick of the boys. And Jimmy for me."

Jimmy Pigmy is going to be a quiet home lad before very long.

DANCE OF THE SEVEN VEILS.

Clergyman's Daughter in "Salome."

AUDIENCE GASP.

Oscar Wilde's banned "Salome" still raises little eddies of scandalised comment whenever it is performed, for the public finds it difficult not to be shocked by the Dance of the Seven Veils, says the London Daily Express.

The paradoxical thing about the production at the Gate Theatre, however, is that the actress who plays the part of the corrupt young princess, and dances the dance of seduction unveiled before Herod, is the twenty-four-year-old daughter of a clergyman, and has not long been down from Oxford.

Margaret Rawlings, black-haired and white-skinned, made the audience gasp when she first appeared behind the seven veils. The veils in this production are not draped round the dancer, but are hung across the stage, and withdrawn one by one to discover the rhythmically moving limbs of Salome, dressed in little more than a handful of pearls.

She dances with an increasing wildness to obtain the head of John the Baptist; until the last veil is torn aside, and she sinks triumphantly exhausted, to be covered by slaves with a white shift and crowned with scarlet flowers.

Missing The Point.

"Some people are always going to be shocked by this dance," said Miss Rawlings, "because they rather miss the point of it. My own feeling about it is this: that, while nakedness for the sake of it is bad art for the stage, and dreadfully dull, the nakedness of Salome is full of meaning, and of great importance to the play."

"I am doing it because, although I have never danced before, the dance completes my idea of Salome, and the music which has been written for it is tremendous."

Miss Rawlings has had a roman de coeur. Born in Japan, she came to Britain to study dancing, and after a year's study in London, she came to the Gate Theatre to perform the Dance of the Seven Veils.

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CLARA BOW

Likely to Abandon Film Career.

Clara Bow, the red-haired film star, now in California, is expected to abandon her career, and to devote her time to her husband, who is a successful business man.

Mr. B. F. Schulberg, director of productions to Paramount, who discovered Clara Bow, stated that the company was debating whether to release her from her contract, which ends this Autumn. "She is very ill," he said, "and anxious to end her career. I doubt whether she will ever make another picture."

Miss Bow has been married several times, and has a reputation for being a "fast" woman. She is now 28 years old, and has been married to her fourth husband, a man named "Doc," for some time.

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HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY.—On sale at all book-stalls and at the offices of the Publishers, 3A, Wyndham Street.

"COASTWISE"—An interesting book of cartoons depicting "Happenings" on the China Coast. Price \$1, on sale at the publishers, Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., 3A, Wyndham Street.

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY for schools by A. H. Crook, W. Kay and W. L. Handy. Price \$2, on sale at the publishers, Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., 3A, Wyndham Street.

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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

STANDARD TIMES.

Sunrise and Sunset
in Colony.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for July, 1931. Standard time of the 120th Meridian East of Greenwich are as follows:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
July	a.m.	p.m.
21	5.50	7.09
22	5.50	7.09
23	5.51	7.08
24	5.51	7.08
25	5.51	7.07
26	5.52	7.07
27	5.52	7.06
28	5.52	7.06
29	5.53	7.06
30	5.53	7.05
31	5.54	7.05

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—
Madga Fraser, Hong Kong Hotel, from Singapore.
Hole, from Singapore, Sub. Plindoe, from Singapore.

S. LACK,

Manager.
Hong Kong, July 9, 1931.

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Electric generating set and evaporating machinery have been removed.

Permits to inspect can be obtained from the undersigned.

If required for further service must be bought by British Nationals, purchaser to furnish a joint and several bond with two sureties satisfactory to the British Commander-in-Chief guaranteeing that the vessel will sail under the British flag and will not be re-sold without written consent of British Admiralty. The amount of the bond to be not less than the purchase price.

If bought for breaking-up, the vessel to be completely broken up to the satisfaction of the British Commander-in-Chief, within twelve months from date of sale and to be open to inspection of Commander-in-Chief, or his representative, until completely broken up.

Tenders, addressed:—
The Engineer Officer, Yangtzeze;
British Naval Office,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai;

envelopes should be marked on outside "Tender for 'WIDGEON,'" and must be deposited by noon Monday, 17th August, 1931.

All Tenders to be made in Shanghai Tins and a deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount offered must accompany same. On acceptance of offer, buyer to pay balance and take delivery within three weeks. All charges to be for account of buyer from date of delivery.

The vessel is offered for sale in the belief that the particulars are correct in every respect, but their correctness is not guaranteed. No claim for allowance of compensation on account of any errors or mis-description, neither is any responsibility taken for any defects that now or may hereafter exist in the hull and machinery of the vessel.

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Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
or to
Messrs. RUSS & CO.,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hong Kong, 21st July, 1931.

AIRPLANE IN THE
SEA?Speedboats Search in
Vain.

RAINY AND STORMY.

An aeroplane is believed to have come down in the sea between Bournemouth and Swanage one day last month, but no trace of it has been found, although immediately it was reported search was made by Commander Euman, the harbour master at Poole. "I was rung up," said Commander Euman, "by some people at Branksome, Chine, who told me they had seen a small two-seater aeroplane in difficulties over the bay. They said they had seen her come down, wing first, into the sea about six miles off, and that she had not been seen again. They had been looking at her through glasses."

"I immediately went out in a speed-boat and searched round the spot indicated, but could find no trace of the aeroplane or its occupants. There was a heavy sea, and it was rainy and stormy, so I went eastwards to see if she might have drifted in that direction. "I searched round for several miles off Bournemouth and Southbourne, and again went back to near the spot where the aeroplane was stated to have come down, but could find nothing."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.	TUESDAY, JULY 21.
Java Tjikembang	
THURSDAY, JULY 23.	FRIDAY, JULY 24.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, June 25) Hakozaki Maru	Japan Kamo Maru
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., July 4) Empress of Asia	London (Parcels only, London, June 18) Hector
FRIDAY, JULY 24.	SATURDAY, JULY 25.
Japan Kamo Maru	Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, June 25) Ho Sang
London (Parcels only, London, June 18) Hector	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 3) President Polk
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, June 25) Ho Sang	Shanghai, June 26) President Taft
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 3) President Grant	Manila Yasukuni Maru
Japan and Shanghai Khyber	

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.
Samshui and Wuchow 4 p.m.	Swatow 8.30 a.m.
Formosa 5 p.m.	Nitto Maru 10.30 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy 5 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.	THURSDAY, JULY 23.
Swatow 8.30 a.m.	Holhow, Pakhoi and Halphong 8.30 a.m.
Formosa 10.30 a.m.	Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles (Due Marseilles, Aug. 22.)	
THURSDAY, JULY 23.	FRIDAY, JULY 24.
Registration July 22, 1 p.m.	Registration July 23, 1.45 p.m.
Letters 1 p.m.	Letters 2.30 p.m.
Amoy 3.30 p.m.	Tainan 3.30 p.m.
Saloon 3.30 p.m.	Kamo 3.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, JULY 24.	SATURDAY, JULY 25.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 2 p.m.	Manila 8.30 p.m.
Manila 2 p.m.	Shanghai and Europe via Siberia 8.30 p.m.
Swatow 3 p.m.	
Manila, Australia & New Zealand (Due Thursday Island, Aug. 6.)	
Registration July 25, 8.45 a.m.	Registration July 24, 8.45 a.m.
Letters 9.30 a.m.	Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow 10.30 a.m.	
Japan and Victoria, B.C. (Due Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18.)	

Registered correspondence only.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

announce

that they have moved to their

new building,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ZEPPELIN ON RAILS.

Proposed for Trans-
Siberian Line.

TRIALS IN GERMANY.

Moscow, July 2.
The recent successful trial runs of the German propeller-driven car, the "Zeppelin on rails," in Germany, have created a lively interest here and, according to Press reports, a plan is now being entertained of ordering a number of similar fast cars for the Russian railways. It is stated that the question is being seriously considered of operating "Zeppelins on rails" on the trans-Siberian line from Moscow to Vladivostok, in the hope thereby of eventually reducing the time of the journey now requiring at least six days, to forty hours.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

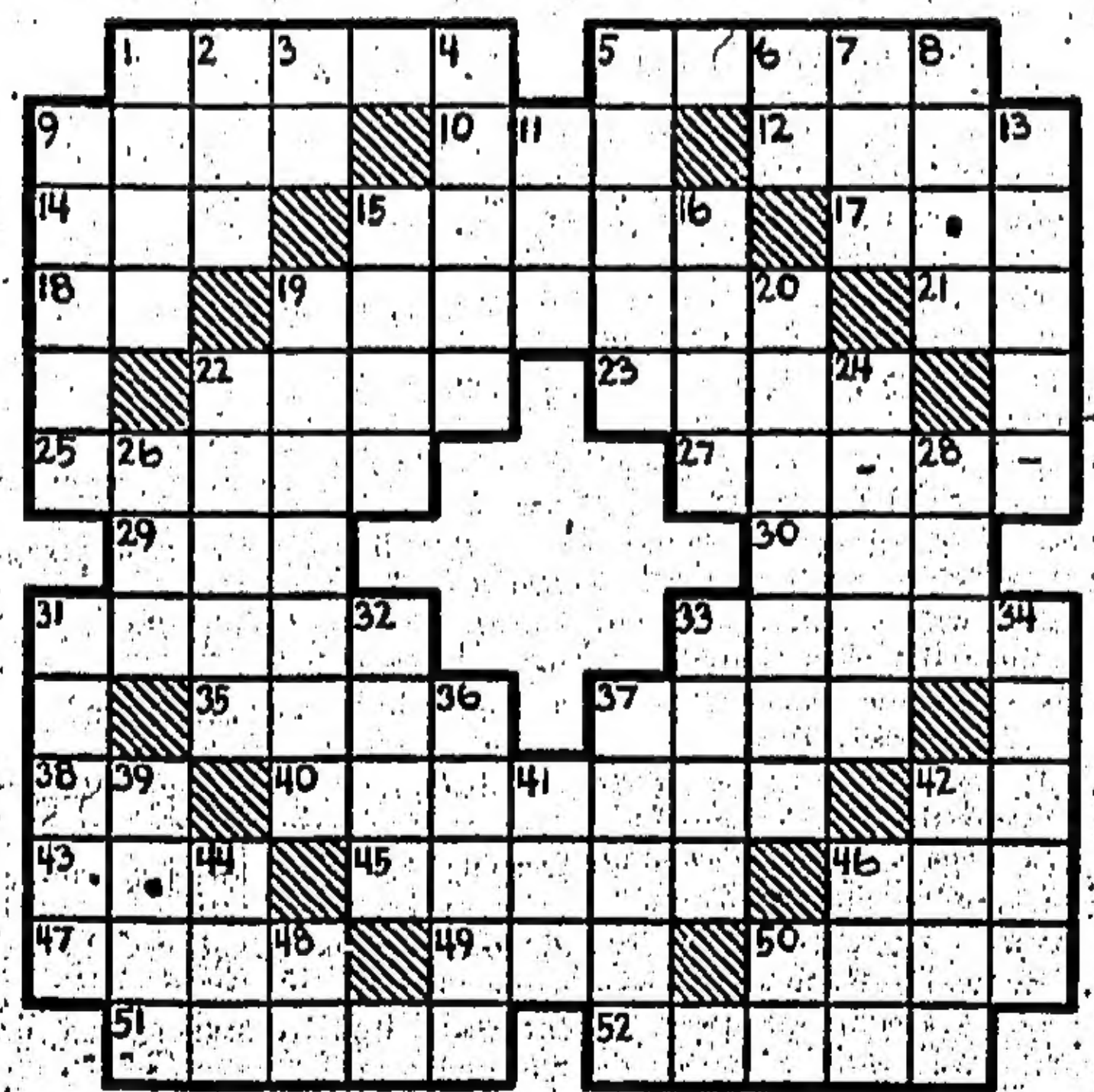
Warsaw, July 2.
The ceremony of unveiling on Saturday of the monument to President Wilson, presented to the city by the illustrious pianist and former President of the Polish Republic, M. Paderewski, is to be attended by Mrs. Wilson and several prominent American politicians, but will lose much of its importance for Poland owing to the enforced absence of M. Paderewski through the illness of his wife in Switzerland.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

COVER G O SCOT
AVER RAISE HOUR
MENACE OFFENSE
GRE NOISE DEE
T L A N O O
EPISODE ESSENCE
RAE ELISE PEA
A V DID AS
THE REPEL CAT
MEANDER RATTLES
L I T R I E L O S L A
CAPAPA TAPERED
ISIS LILAC EYE
DENS S E LAON

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL
1-Stunt
2-Tasks of an elephant
3-Afternoon parties
10-Residence (abbr.)
12-Want
14-Greek goddess of mischief
15-A dish of green herbs
17-Equality of value
18-Conjunction
19-Country of Europe
21-Smallest State in U. S. (abbr.)
22-A vegetable
23-Fruit of the pine
25-Singh
27-Segment
28-Skiff
30-Great (abbr.)
31-Ay (abbr.)
32-Guns used to
33-Indian name of a snake-like fish (pl.)
37-Battery
38-Bone (Latin)
39-Unit of time (pl.)
42-Exile
43-One of a tribe of Indians
45-Natives of Denmark
46-A beverage
47-The darts
48-Wild (Scott.)
50-A form of medicine
51-Classified
52-Underground part of a plant
53-Prize for holding pictures
55-To telegraph
57-Taint
58-Chief actor
41-Unit
42-Wrong
43-Time period
44-Small island in inland waters
45-Printer's measure
46-Italian river
47-Italian river
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100-Italian river

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 21st July, 1931.
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, 28th July, 1931.

STOCK	Buy-ers	Sell-ers	Sales	Nov	Flr.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	3080				Dec.	Interim at 10/- for 1930 Pending
Chartered Bank					Dec.	(Final 10/- bonus for 1930) Mar., 31
Mercantile Bk., Ltd.					Dec.	(Final 10/- bonus for 1930) Apr., 31
Bank of Asia	128				Dec.	\$8 for 1930 Feb. 28, 31
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.				1485	Dec.	(Final 20/- bonus for 1930) May 15, 31
Union Ins.				600	Dec.	(Final 10/- bonus for 1930) May 25, 31
China Underwriters				6.00	Dec.	None
China Fire Ins.					Dec.	(Final 20/- bonus for 1930) May 25, 31
H. K. Fire Ins.				1400	Dec.	(Final 20/- bonus for 1930) Mar. 26, 31
Shipping.						
Douglas				28 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1930
H. K. Steamboat				25	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1930 None for 1930
Indo-China (Pvt.)				40	Dec.	(12/- ex. 2/- on preferred) for 1930 and 1931
Shells Bearer				30	Dec.	Last dividend for 1930
Union Waterboats				52 3/4	Dec.	(Final 10/- coupon No. 58) for 1930
Mining.						
Benguet				9 1/2	Dec.	Interim 20/- for 1930
Kailash Mining Ad.				30 1/2	June	(Final 45/- free 17/- for 1930) Dec. 30, 31
Langkat (Single)				4.05	Oct.	Interim 10/- for 1930
S'hai Exploration				2	Dec.	None
Loans.						
Roads				4 1/2	Dec.	(Final 10/- for 1930) Feb. 6, 31
Venezuela Gold Fields				3	Mar.	(Final 10/- for 1930) July 15, 31
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & K. Wharves				104	Dec.	\$8 for 1930 Mar. 19, 31
H. K. & W. Docks				20	Dec.	Last dividend for 1930
South Ch. Motors				10	Dec.	None
China Provident (old)				6 1/2	Dec.	(10/- cents on old) for 1930
Hangways				21	Dec.	(Final 10/- for 1930) Apr. 15, 31
N. Engineering				270	Dec.	T. 2.5 for 1930
Shanghai Docks				116	Apr.	T. 6 for year 1930-31
Land, Hotels & Buildings.						
H. K. & S. H. (old)				16 1/2	Dec.	50 cents for 1930
H. K. Lands				16 1/2	Dec.	(Final 45/- for 1930) Apr. 15, 31
Shanghai Lands				38.85	Dec.	Interim T. 0.30 for 1930
Humphreys (old)				21.60	Dec.	Interim T. 0.30 for 1930
H. K. Realities				141	Dec.	80 cents for 1930
Chinese Estates				98	Feb.	(Final 10/- for 1930) Apr. 15, 31
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cotton				14.15	Dec.	T. 0.75 for 1930
Shanghai Cotton				10	Dec.	T. 0.35 for half year 1930-31
Zoong Seng				11	Dec.	T. 0.40 for year 1930-31
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways				21.70	Dec.	(Final 10/- for 1930) Feb. 27, 31
Pak Tram (old)				14	Apr.	(Final 10/- for 1930) June 15, 31
Star Ferry				104	Dec.	\$1 for 1930
Yau-mai Ferry				9 1/2	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1930
China Light				28.60	Sept.	50 cents for 1930
H. K. Electric				811	Dec.	\$2.50 for 1930
Macao				28	Dec.	None
Sandakan Light				19	June	None
H. K. Tel. fully paid				49	Dec.	Interim 4/- for 1931
China Buses				17.90	Dec.	T. 0.30 for 1930
S'pore Traction (Ord.)				8 1/2	Sept.	(10/- on preference shares) subject to income tax
Industrials.						
China Sugars				105	Dec.	In liquidation
Malaboo Sugars				89	Dec.	P. 4.50 for 1930
Cold Mfg. Ord.				14	Dec.	(T. 1.50) for 1930
Canton Ice				7	July	None
Cement (com.)				10 1/2	Dec.	(20 cents on old) for 1930
H. K. Rope				21 1/2	Dec.	15 cents for 1930
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farm				8 1/2	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1930
Watsons				12.50	Oct.	15 cents for year 1930-31
Der A Wing				1	Feb.	Last dividend for year 1930-31
Lanc Crawford (C.R.)				8.15	Feb.	\$8 for year 1930-31
Mackintosh				18 1/2	Feb.	22 cents for year 1930-31
Wm. Powell				4	Feb.	22 cents for year 1930-31
Sou. Ch. Enterprises				12 1/2	Dec.	None
Miscellaneous.						
H. K. Amusement (old)				26 1/2	Mar.	\$2.50 for year 1930-31
H. K. Amusement (new)				28.30	Mar.	28.30
Ch. Entertainment				17 1/2	Dec.	None
H. K. Construction				12 1/2	Dec.	50 cents for 1930
H. K. Govt. Loans				5 1/2	Dec.	Interest half yearly

EXCHANGES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London	11 1/2
Bank, on demand	11 1/2
Bank, 4 months' sight	11 15/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	1 1/2 - 9/16
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1 1/2 - 11/18
On Paris	612 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	652 1/2
On Berlin	None
On New York	24
Credits, 60 days' sight	25 1/2
On Bombay	66 1/2
Wire	66 1/2
On Calcutta	66 1/2
Wire	66 1/2
On demand	66 1/2
On Singapore	42 1/2
On demand	48 1/2
On Shanghai	11 1/2

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

On demand	48 1/2
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	1/- 3/4
Silver (per oz.)	13 1/2
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	
King	1% prem.
Copper Cash	Nom.
Copper Cents	8% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	8 1/4% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	24 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Bar	

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published—

	Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak		1822
Signal Station		1774
Mt. Parker		1784
Mountain Lodge		1728
The Eyrie		1728
Peak Hotel		1308
Tai Koo Sanatorium		1000
Mt. David		577
Bowen Road (dis. arbed.)		293
	Mainland.	Feet.
Tai Mo Shan		8124
Kowloon Peak		1971

LLOYD TRIESTINO

NAV. CO.



EXPRESS MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE.
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REDUCED THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A. VARYING
FROM \$79 TO \$120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
ASAMA MARU	Wednesday	5th August
TAIYO MARU	Friday	8th August
SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
HIKAWA MARU	Tuesday	28th July
HIYE MARU	Tuesday	25th August
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.		
YASUKUNI MARU	Monday	27th July
SUWA MARU	Saturday	8th August
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
KAMO MARU	Saturday	25th July
KITANO MARU	Saturday	22nd August
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.		
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Tuesday	28th July
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
HEIYO MARU	Tuesday	28th July
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
ATAGO MARU	Sunday	2nd August
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez, Constantinople, Genoa.		
DELAGOA MARU	Wednesday	12th August
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
MALACCA MARU	Wednesday	29th July
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
HAZOKAZI MARU	Friday	24th July
TOYOHASHI MARU	Monday	3rd August
TERUKUNI MARU	Thursday	6th August
† Cargo only.		

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Salgo, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.	Buenos Aires Maru	Thurs.	3rd Sept.
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH, BETH & CAPE TOWN THENCE TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Singa- pore & Colombo.	Africa Maru	Thurs.	6th Aug.
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MEL- BOURNE, AUCKLAND & WELLINGTON via Manila, Japan Ports (Frequent Services).	Melbourne Maru	Thurs.	6th Aug.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROT- TERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Tacoma Maru	Thurs.	23rd July
NEW YORK via Japan ports, Los Angeles & Baltimore. Call Direct at Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore.	Atlas Maru	Mon.	10th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	Kwanai Maru	Thurs.	23rd July
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Belawan Deli & Rangoon.	Celebes Maru	Mon.	3rd Aug.
HAIPHONG via Hanoi & Fakhoi (Fortnightly).	Himalaya Maru	Sat.	1st Aug.
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy (8 p.m. every Sun- day).	Menado Maru	Thurs.	23rd July
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy (Fortnightly).	Deli Maru	Thurs.	30th July

For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
Telephone 22661.

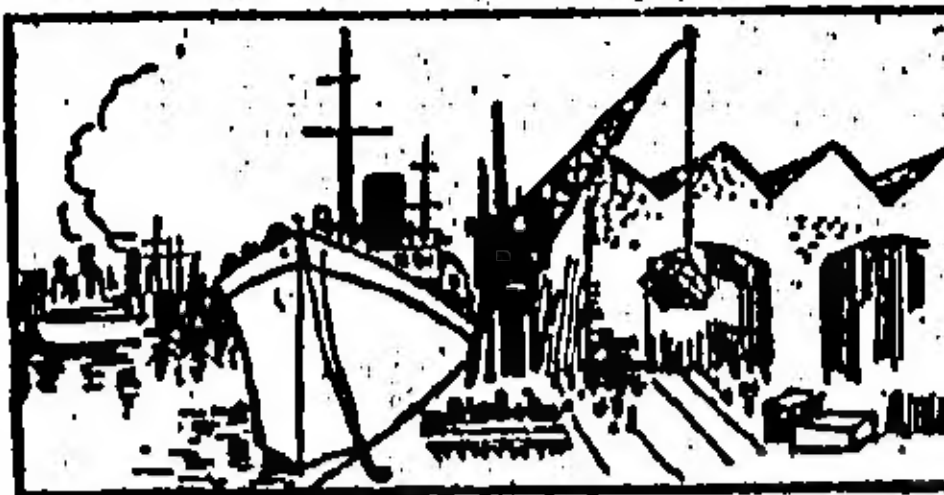
BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR JULY, 1931 (Subject to Change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m.; Wuchow 9 p.m.

Steamer	Leaves Hong Kong	Arrives Wuchow	Leaves Wuchow	Arrives Hong Kong
TAI HING	Wed. 22nd	FRI. 24th	SAT. 25th	SUN. 26th
TAI HING	Mon. 27th	WED. 29th	THURS. 30th	FRI. 31st
TAI HING	Tues. 28th	THURS. 30th	FRI. 31st	SAT. 1st
TAI HING	FRI. 31st	SUN. 2nd	MON. 3rd	TUES. 4th

For further particulars please apply to—
SANG WO
Telephone 22661.



Shipping Intelligence.

EMPIRE AND THE NAVY

SEA POWER ESSENTIAL TO OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT.

The entry of Britain into the world of overseas trade may be said to date from the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, as he not only brought peace to the country, but offered bounties for the building of large ships, constructed the first dry dock at Portsmouth, and made commercial treaties with other nations, writes Lieut.-Colonel H. Oldfield in *The Navy*.

He also, in 1497, commissioned John Cabot, a Venetian navigator, residing in Bristol, to sail in search of a North West passage to the Far East. Cabot did not discover the passage, but he found land near Cape Breton.

These treaties and this discovery gave great encouragement to overseas trade, exciting the animosity of those European nations who, hitherto, had reserved to themselves the monopoly of it. Consequently, from 1500 onwards, Galleys fitted out their own fleets armed and manned, in order to be strong enough to provide for their own defence, the Royal Navy being still in its infancy, a matter of no great importance, as the difference between an armed merchantman and a man-of-war was at that period practically negligible.

Invasion Imminent.
Henry VIII. carried on the work of building up a navy. In 1515 the Henry Grace de Dieu, a five-masted vessel, the largest ship then afloat, was launched in the Thames, and by 1539, when an invasion of Britain was imminent, the Royal Navy had in commission of 150 ships.

In this reign a Navy Board was formed for the organisation and administration of H.M. Fleet, and Trinity House was founded for the supply of trained pilots with power to make "all and singular articles in any wise concerning the science and art of mariners."

Elizabeth became a maritime state under Henry, and in the reign of Elizabeth her growing naval strength was put to the test.

The defeat of the Armada in 1588 was the climax of the work of Elizabethan seamen, with the result, to quote Seely: "Here begins the modern history of England."

The Ground-Work.
The activities of the British rulers in the 18th. century were the ground-work for the preparation of Empire expansion.

Here was the beginning of a Navy and the formation of trading companies for the establishment of commercial relations with various parts of the non-European world.

The 17th century saw rise on this foundation the structure of an empire which, by the end of the 18th. century, was to become world wide.

Britain now, if not mistress of the seas, was sufficiently powerful to render trade routes safe for her shipping and protect and sustain any settlers who might be enterprising enough to seek homes in new countries.

Prior to this period, although Britain's geographical position was the centre of the ocean world, she was only a third-rate sea power, picking up the scraps of overseas trade on the sufferance of those nations who were her superiors in naval development.

Although attempts were made to colonise Newfoundland in 1603, and Virginia in 1607, without success, owing to lack of support from the mother country, the foundation of the British Empire began when the permanent settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, was established in 1607.

Rapid Expansion.
From that date each succeeding cycle of years saw the rapid expansion of the British Empire, the rate of expansion depending on the strength of the Navy.

"At first the colony was not a success. The colonists started with wrong ideas, for they began digging for gold and endeavouring to find a river which would be navigable for a long distance, for in that way you shall soonest find the other sea," as the instructions prepared for the Council expressed it.

In their orders to Captain Newport to discover the true route to the South Sea—a quest that was found to be impracticable after Lane had traversed 160 miles inland.

Captain J. Smith had a narrow escape while John Rolfe, husband of Pocahontas, started the cultivation of tobacco for the colony.

When the first ship, the *Swif*, arrived at Jamestown, the colony was in a state of despair, and the first year was a hard one for the settlers.

The first year was a hard one for the settlers, and the first year was a hard one for the settlers.

duct and assured the permanency of the colony.

It was not long before Virginia expanded and covered a large area along the shores of the Bay of Chesapeake and up the numerous rivers.

The success of the colony attracted other settlers, most of whom left the country of their birth to make new homes in districts where they could practise their particular type of religion without interference, as religious intolerance was very bitter during the early part of the seventeenth century.

1640 was the year of the beginning of the "Great Emigration," and as many as 20,000 colonists landed in America, each religious persuasion starting a separate colony, leading to the establishment of a number of distinct communities, and the development of unoccupied territory along the American shore making an external fringe of the sea-board.

Thus Maine was occupied by Roman Catholics, Pennsylvania by Quakers, New Plymouth by a radical type of Nonconformist, New England by Puritans, while the settlers in Carolina allowed freedom of conscience.

Mutual Defence.
These settlements had an agreement of mutual defence against outside interference, native or foreign. The foreign interference was threatened by the French in Canada and the Dutch in New Holland, the territory between New England and Virginia, the latter forming a menace to both colonies and an obstacle to British control of the coast and colonial unity.

These settlements soon took the form of large plantations, owned by responsible men of substance, who had emigrated from a desire for religious freedom, standing by themselves with their own labourers and mechanics. The labour was mostly made up of British criminals, Irish recalcitrants, Scottish vagabonds and political offenders, "undesirables" banished for their country's good, although a few mechanics and skilled workmen came as volunteers. These plantations produced silk, rice, indigo and wheat for home consumption, tobacco for export.

At first they had no shipping so the export trade was carried in British bottoms, which, in return, imported arms and ammunition, together with the luxuries, and necessities of life, while the Navy by its activities in other parts of the world, secured the colonists from outside interference; also (Continued on Page 10.)

HONG KONG TIDES.
The time used is Standard, or mean time of the meridian of 120 deg. E.; 00h. is midnight, 12hrs. is noon. The heights are referred to the datum of the largest scale Admiralty chart of the place and should be added to the depths given on the chart unless preceded by an asterisk (*), when they should be subtracted from the depths.

July 21 to 27, 1931.

Date	High Water	Low Water
July	Standard Time	Standard Time
Tues. 21	08.00	08.00
Wed. 22	08.00	08.00
Thurs. 23	08.00	08.00
Fri. 24	08.00	08.00
Sat. 25	08.00	08.00
Sun. 26	08.00	08.00
Mon. 27	08.00	08.00

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The O.P.S. R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Wuchow on July 20 (Mon.) at 5.30 a.m.; left Wuchow on July 21 (Tues.) at 1 a.m., and is due at Kobe on July 22 (Wed.) at 4 p.m. She leaves Kobe for Yokohama on July 23 (Thurs.) at 6 a.m.

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PRES. MCKINLEY.

Prominent Passengers on Board.

Hon. Key Pittman, U.S. Senator from Nevada returning home, accompanied by Mrs. Pittman.

Mrs. J. Madison Ross, wife of Mr. James Ross, Manila attorney for The Robert Dollar Company, accompanied by three children and Mrs. Katherine Donovan.

Mrs. Alexis Gignoux, returning to her home in Honolulu after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Slater Miller, of the H.S.P.A.

Miss Helen Ostrand, daughter of Justice Ostrand of the Philippines Supreme Court.

Mr. Fremont Morse, of the Philippine Geodetic Survey en route to San Francisco.

Captain Porter, of the United States Navy, accompanied by his son, Fred.

Mrs. Harry W. Watson, wife of the Secretary of Rotary International.

Mr. Michael P. Nolan, connected with the General Motors Corporation, accompanied by wife and son.

Rev. Father John J. Coniff, accompanied by Rev. Fathers, J. G. Haggerty, F. W. O'Hara, J. J. Martin, who are members of the faculty of the Ateneo de Manila boys' College in Manila.

Mr. Allan S. Rogers, of the U.S. Consulate at Bangkok, Siam.

Mr. George Hanson, of the U.S. Consul General at Harbin.

Mrs. Harry D. Hawes, wife of U. S. Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, accompanied by her daughter.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. President McKinley on July 20—

Mr. Alfredo Buchi, Miss Juanita Carrigan, Mr. E. C. Fox, Rev. Geo. P. Flanagan, Mr. E. Jellinek, Sister Madeleine MacLean, Mr. Daniel Millen, Dr. Theodore Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Schier, Sister Paz San-Jose.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Sunday, July 19.
Benarty, British str., 3,684 tons, Capt. J. P. Drummond, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf—Y. Sato & Co.

Hiram, Norwegian str., 1,109 tons, Captain E. R. Hansen, from Swatow, buoy No. 87—Thoresen & Co.

Kamo, British str., 725 tons, Capt. L. Beer, from Saigon, buoy No. C2—Williamson & Co.

Kaying, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. J. D. Fraser, from Swatow, buoy No. A5—B. & S.

Oder, German str., 5,629 tons, Capt. H. Grantz, from Shanghai, buoy No. A2—Melchers & Co.

Sodegaura, Japanese str., 880 tons, Capt. K. Yamazaki, from Keelung, buoy No. C7—Y. Sato & Co.

Tai, Poo Sek, French str., 1,219 tons, Capt. M. Paul, from K. C. Wan, buoy No. B17—Wo Hop & Co.

Tijbadak, Dutch str., 4,800 tons, Capt. J. J. Duit, from Amoy, A.P.C. Wharf—J.C.J.L.

Tselan, British str., 2,100 tons, Capt. W. Shaw, from Amoy, buoy No. B3—B. & S.

Monday, July 20.
Alpore, British str., 3,241 tons, Capt. E. P. Lyndon, from Singapore, buoy No. A9—M. M. & Co.

Convergence, American str., 4,826 tons, Capt. T. F. Evans, from Shanghai, Laichok Anchorage—L. Everett, Inc.

Chakaang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. Moanish, from Canton, buoy No. B1—J. M. & Co.

Chinhua, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. E. H. Histed, from Canton, Taikoo Dock—B. & S.

Goshu, Maru, Japanese str., 3,554 tons, Captain Kinoshita, from Saas, buoy No. B26—M.S.E.

Hikawa, Maru, Japanese str., 6,787 tons, Capt. S. Akiyoshi, from Shanghai via Keelung, Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Kweiyang, British str., 1,580 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Hongkong, buoy No. B15—B. & S.

Menelaus, British str., 6,824 tons, Captain W. H. Probert, from Singapore, Holf's Wharf—B. & S.

New Mathilde, British str., 642 tons, Captain D. Thomas, from Hongkong, Shekhar's—Y.H. Tai

S.E. Co.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Shippers and consignees are notified that the following cargo is to be shipped by the *Empress of Japan* on July 22 (Wed.) at 4 p.m. She leaves Kobe for Yokohama on July 23 (Thurs.) at 6 a.m.

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Empress of Asia	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	—	Aug. 17
Empress of Canada	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	—	Aug. 30
Empress of Russia	Aug. 28	Aug. 31	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	—	Sept. 14
Empress of Japan	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	—	Sept. 27
Empress of Asia	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	—	Oct. 12
Empress of Canada	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	—	Oct. 25
Empress of Russia	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	—	Nov. 9
Empress of Japan	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	—	Nov. 22

"Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" call at Nagasaki.

Empress of Asia

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"ANTENOR" 5th Aug. For Port Said, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ANTILLOCHUS" 22nd July For Port Said, Genoa, Havre, L'pool and Glasgow
"LAOMEDON" 21st Aug. For Port Said, L'pool, Havre & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)
"TYNDAROS" 25th July For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEUS" 22nd Aug. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE.

"HECTOR" Due 23rd July For S'hai, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Kobe, Changhai and Dairen
"AOAENOR" Due 3rd Aug. For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*PERIM	7,700	25th July	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KHYBER	9,000	1st Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KIDDERPORE	5,300	5th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*SOMALI	9,000	8th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*RAJPUTANA	17,000	15th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*PADUA	9,000	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KARMALA	9,000	29th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*ALIPORE	5,300	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*CATHAY	15,000	12th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*SUDAN	9,000	19th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,000	26th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Djibouti.
§ Calls Karachi & Port Swettenham.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*SIRDHANA	8,000	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TILAWA	10,000	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*SANTHA	8,000	10th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

* Calls Port Swettenham.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
NELLORE	7,000	1st Aug.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney
TANDA	7,000	2nd Sept.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

Cheap Summer Trips to Japan, June to Sept.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
SANTHA	8,000	31st July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
KARMALA	9,000	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	7,000	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SUDAN	9,000	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*CATHAY	15,000	28th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ITALIA	10,000	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NANKIN	7,000	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only. † Calling Wei-hai-wei, Tsingtau & Shanghai on return from Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.
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EMPIRE AND THE NAVY

(Continued from Page 9.)

though on more than one occasion during the reign of the Stuarts and the Civil Wars, the colonies were on the verge of ruin, the command of the sea having been lost.

British Market.
The growth of the colonies gave a market to British manufactured goods, which they tried to keep to themselves by a series of navigation acts, irritating to the colonists and resented by other nations, rivals in the field of colonial enterprise.

The Dutch were at this time our most powerful competitors, but the sea fights in the Channel, if not always resulting in defeat, had weakened her so materially, that she ceased to be a Naval Power of any importance and was glad to use for peace, giving up all her claims in North America.

France took Holland's place and for over one hundred years was our bitterest enemy and rival in colonial expansion.

When Louis XIV. became actual ruler of France in 1661, he found a nation prepared to assist him in his ambitious designs. He had extravagant ideas of world dominion.

Canada had already been claimed for France. In 1603 Champlain landed and built a fort at Quebec. In 1636 Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, finally reaching the Lachine Rapids in a rowing boat, ascended to Mount Royal (Montreal), returning to Quebec claiming as a French possession all land north of the St. Lawrence under the name of New France and Acadia.

New Territory Explored.
The fish and furs attracted colonists, but there were only a few thousand settlers when Louis XIV. came to the throne. Under his vigorous encouragement much new territory was explored and claimed.

The Mississippi was navigated as far as the mouth, and all territory west of a line approximately marked by the 80 parallel designated French territory and occupied by a chain of detached posts.

The French settlers could not, however, be said to possess the territory in the solid fashion of the British occupation along the Atlantic sea board, but the scheme certainly had the effect of encircling the British settlements and preventing expansion inland.

While the conflicts between the colonists were incessant and unceasing, the main issues were fought out elsewhere by the rival fleets.

France was badly beaten at the battle of La Hogue in 1692 and the combined French and Spanish fleets were unable to defeat the British fleet off Malaga and were unsuccessful in their attempts to capture Gibraltar.

King Louis' commitments on the continent of Europe prevented his replacing his losses to the fleet, and in consequence, France was unable to maintain a navy strong enough to protect her colonial possessions.

The naval position of Britain was indeed a commanding one. In 1713 at the peace of Utrecht, France ceded Acadia, later known as Nova Scotia, acknowledged British supremacy over the Iroquois, and recognised Hudson Bay as British territory. She also gave up Newfoundland, retaining fishing rights and the privilege of curing fish on the shores of the island.

Admiral Maffon summarises the position in the following words:—"Before that war (the war of the Spanish succession) Britain was one of the sea powers; after that

she was the sea power without a second."

After 25 years uninterrupted peace, during which period the Colonies made steady and successful progress industrially and commercially, war broke out, first between Britain and Spain, later France joined in.

The British found the opposition severe but were, however, successful in North America.

Strong Fort Built.

After the loss of Acadia the French built at great expense the strong fort of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1745 a British squadron assisted by one hundred ships and 4,000 colonists, attacked and captured it. Twice in the next two years the French sent fleets and transports to recapture it, but without success as they were intercepted and never reached America.

The British Naval victories, that of Anson off Finisterre, and Hawke's off Belle Isle, both in 1747, destroyed the French Navy and forced the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when Louisbourg was given back. The French want of an adequate navy was much in evidence and once again the security of our overseas possessions was won by sea power.

The culminating and final phase in the fight for America began in 1756 with the Seven Years War, the issue being wholly between Britain and France.

Fortunately for Britain there was a man at the head of affairs, William Pitt, who as Grattan said of him, "In the conduct of affairs he saw the British Empire as a whole and refused to allow Britain to be lost in the intricacies of continental politics."

French Active.

France had become feverishly active in Canada. Louisbourg had been made stronger than ever. A revolt had been stirred up among the inhabitants of Acadia, who were of French extraction, and a chain of forts was built in Ohio.

The trouble in Acadia was solved by deporting those who refused to take the oath of allegiance, to the number of 6,000, to colonies further south out of range of military operations.

The attacks of the colonies on the chain of forts was not successful, but in 1757 a strong British fleet under Admiral Boscawen and a strong landing party under General Amherst captured Louisbourg, which was demolished, as we had the harbour of Halifax and didn't require it.

In 1758 an expedition under General Wolfe assisted by a strong fleet under Admiral Saunders captured Quebec. The fall of Quebec and the subsequent seizure of Montreal, the last French stronghold in Canada, decided the fate of New France.

Claims Renounced.
At the peace of Paris, 1763, the culmination of a victorious war, marked by the overwhelming defeats of the French navy by Boscawen off Lagos, by Hawke at Quiberon and Rodney's bombardment of Havre, France gave up all claims to any territory in North America except New Orleans.

With the close of the war the fleet was allowed to sink below the strength necessary to maintain law and order and resulting in the loss of our American colonies. The Duke of Bedford in 1761 wrote to the Duke of Newcastle as follows:—

"I do not know whether the neighbourhood of the French to our American colonies was not the greater security for their dependence on the Mother Country."

It was the widespread opinion both in Great Britain and in France that the loss of the American colonies bore a direct relation to the acquisition of Canada.

The Navigation Acts, primarily directed against the Dutch, which forbade "any trade except through British Ports," had been much resented by the colonists for many years, especially as the northern colonies had built ships capable of ocean voyaging as well as smaller vessels seaworthy enough to carry on trade with S. America and the West Indies. During the war these Acts had not been enforced, but after peace was declared, steps were taken to stop illicit trading and impose taxes in order to make the colonists pay their share of the wars waged largely for their protection.

The colonists, having no ties of either love or fear, refused to comply and when pressure was brought to bear revolted, after presenting memorials to Parliament and a petition to the King. The conflict on the main land was in favour of the British at first, but owing to the absence in American waters of any fleet, money, ammunition, supplies and arms were smuggled in to the aid of the insurgents by France, Spain and Holland. All the nations of Europe which had been defeated by her were anxious to see Great Britain humbled.

Naval Force Delayed.
The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga was due mainly to lack of supplies, as the relieving force under Clinton was unable to sail up the Hudson quick enough to come to his assistance and effect a junction as was originally arranged. Two forts on the banks of the river delayed the weak naval force he had at his disposal, although they were eventually reduced and the fleet that the Americans had formed destroyed. But it was too late.

After this disaster France, Spain and Holland joined the insurgents; Prussia, Russia, Denmark and Sweden entered into an agreement of "Armed Neutrality." It was no longer a case of chastising an unruly colony, it was a world war.

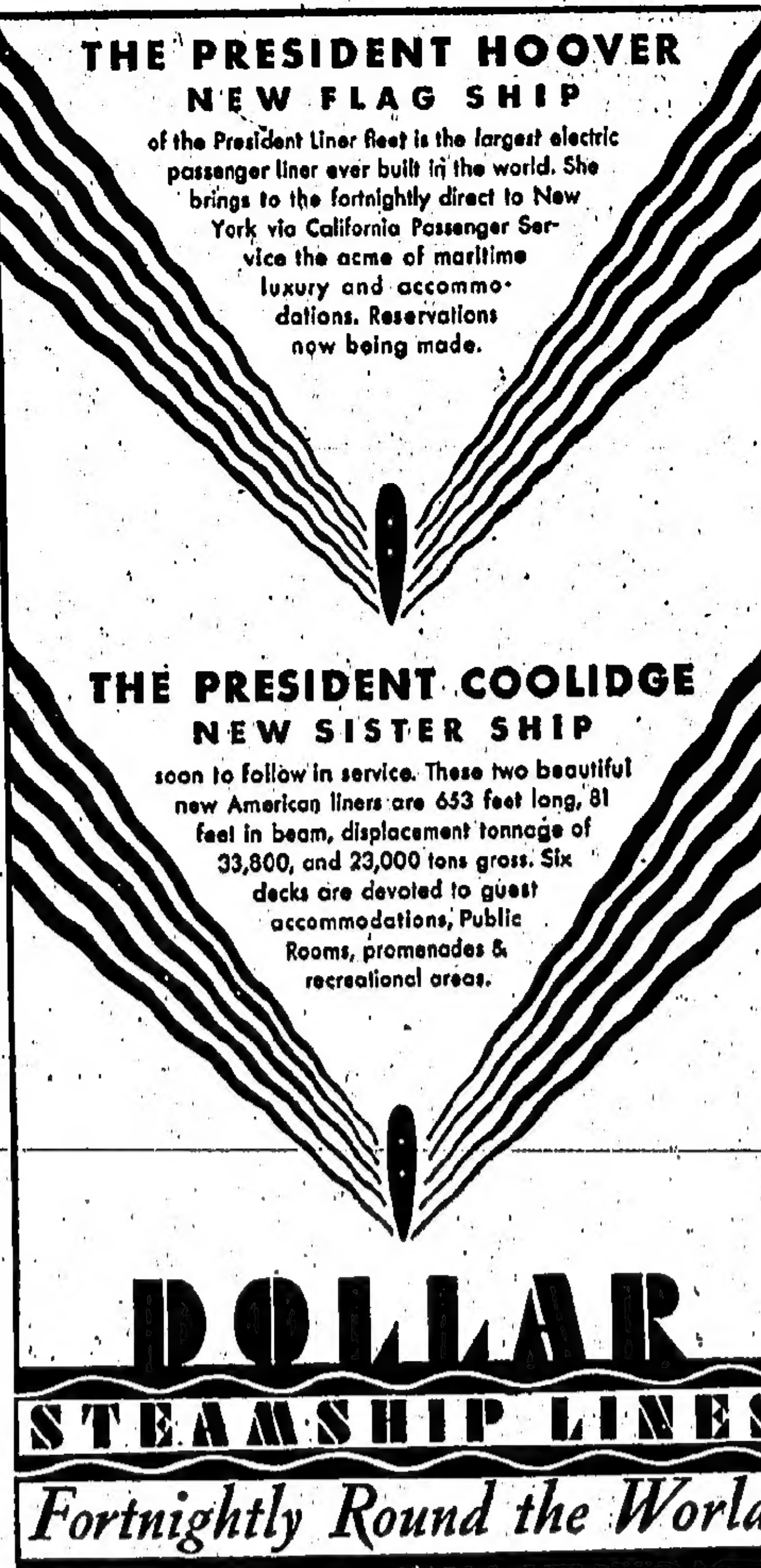
The French fleet under de Grasse, having evaded the British fleet under Kempenfeldt, came to the assistance of the Americans who were besieging Cornwallis in Yorktown at the mouth of the James River and caused his surrender.

American Independence was now achieved.

Greatest Naval Battle.
Naval supremacy remained a trifle longer with Britain's enemies and it looked as though our great colonial Empire would disappear until Admiral Rodney met de Grasse between the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique as the French were on the way to join a Spanish fleet at Hispaniola, and in the greatest naval battle of the time decisively defeated him.

The naval supremacy, lost long enough to enable the Americans to effect their independence, was now regained and has been retained to the benefit of colonial expansion until recently.

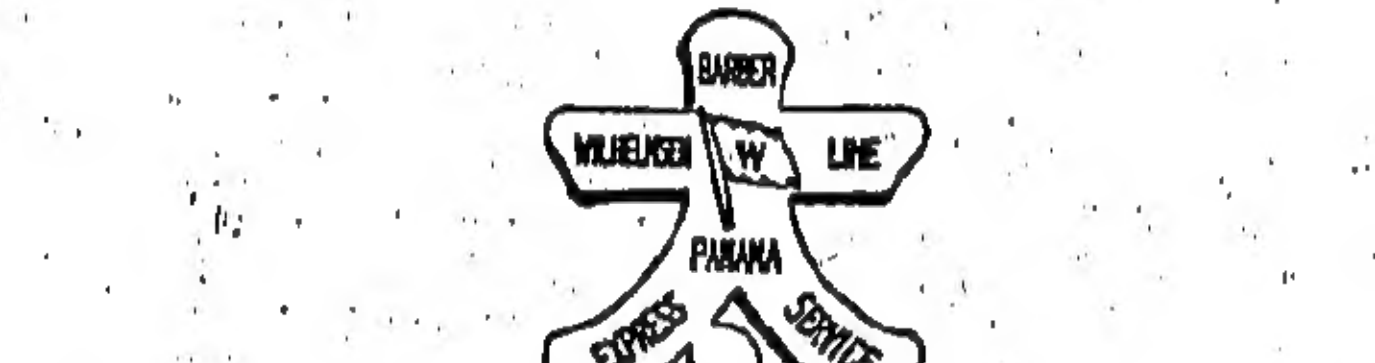
The loss of the American Colonies shifted British Imperial interests to the Far East and not improbably led to the opening of new territories such as Australia and New Zealand and increased the influence of British ideals in world affairs.



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WATER LEVELS.
Details for West, North and East Rivers.

The following table, issued by the Kwangtung River Conservancy Commission, shows in feet the water levels on the West River, North River and East River on the dates named:—

	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21
West River at Shihling	17	18	19	20	21
North River at Samshui	18	19	20	21	22
East River at Shihling	19	20	21	22	23

The level at Tsingyuen on the 18th inst. was 14.5 feet.
The highest levels recorded are:—Shihling, 41.1 feet; Tsingyuen, 30.2 feet; Samshui, 27.5 feet; Shihling, 11.5 feet.
The lowest levels on record are minus 5 feet at Samshui and minus 2.7 feet at Shihling.

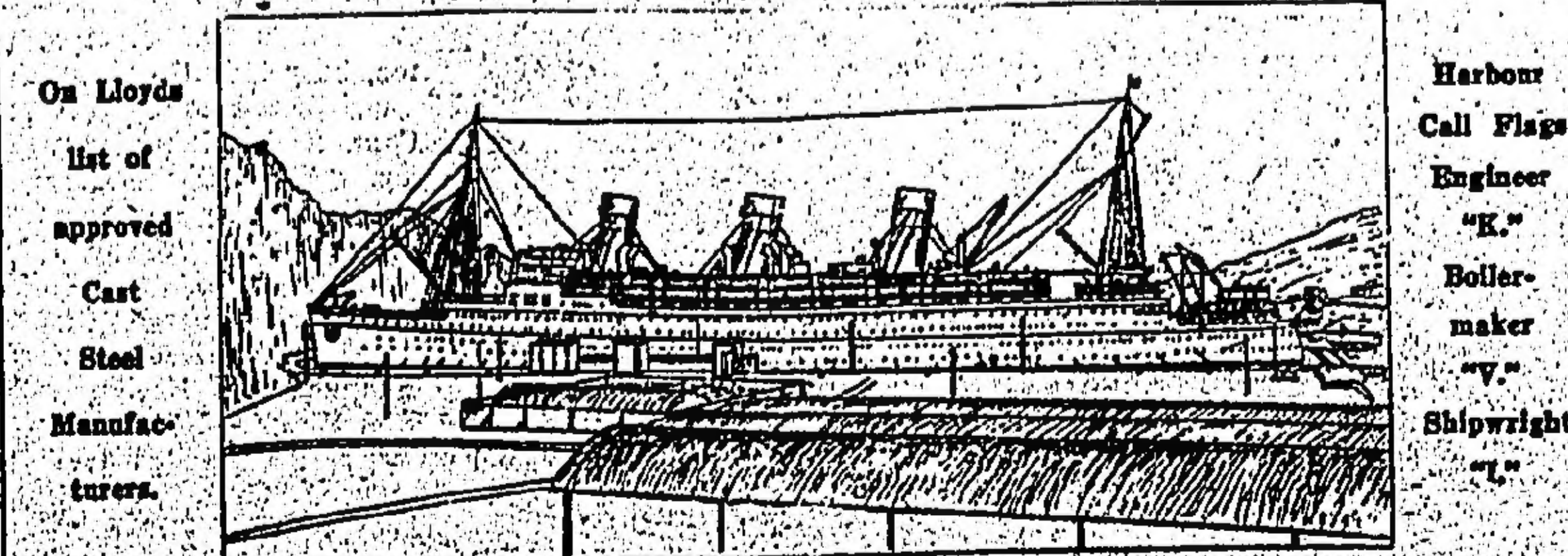
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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th August, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
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Hong Kong, 20th July, 1931.

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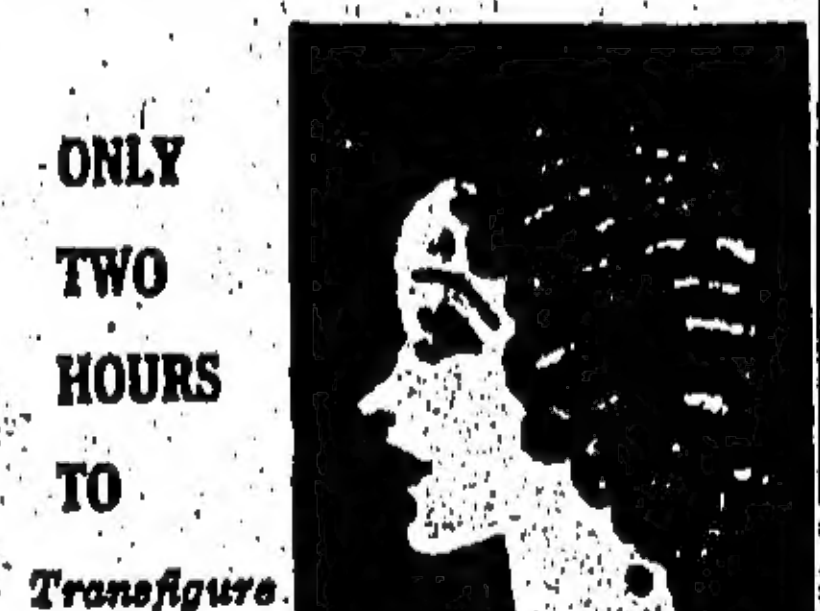
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Golf is that it offers both
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THE LIANG YOU CO.

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A.W.S. OF MALAYA.

Medium Wavelength Set
Recommended.An extraordinary general meet-
ing of the Amateur Wireless Society
of Malaya (Singapore) was held on
July 5 at the G. H. Sweetshop, the
president, Mr. P. B. Sewell, presid-
ing. There was a representative
attendance.The honorary secretary, Mr.
D. W. Mortlock, made a short
speech on the work of the society,
during which he said that the so-
ciety was revived after a period of
several years' inactivity at the end
of 1930. It was decided to ask
Government if there was any
chance of securing a transmitter,
like the one at Kuala Lumpur, for
Singapore.The Government's reply was that
a medium-wave transmitter would
not be available for Singapore, but
the scheme for the installation of a
short-wave transmitter was under
consideration.The report of the technical com-
mittee as to the possibilities of
broadcasting in Singapore was then
read.The chairman said that what was
required was a medium-wave trans-
mitter which would reach every-
body in Singapore whatever his
means of reception were—either
valve-set or crystal—and if pro-
grammes were to be heard outside
Singapore, they would require a
short-wave transmitter especially
for that purpose.

Technical Committee's Report.

Considerable discussion followed
regarding the technical committee's
report, and ultimately it was decid-
ed to submit to Government the fol-
lowing amended report with a reply
to the Government's letter:"It is considered that Singapore
is sufficiently large a city to warrant
a special broadcast service and that,
instead of compromising in the
matter of wavelength in order to
serve both local and distant listen-
ers, the position of the station,
wavelength and radiating system
should be chosen with the primary
object of providing for all classes
of the population the most efficient
and economical reception within the
limits of the island."The technical committee sug-
gest that a medium wavelength—
say between 250 and 450 metres—
and a modulated output of ample
power to give crystal reception
would be most suitable for our
needs. Providing that the station
is located centrally in the city, it is
estimated that this would give the
best reception within the city
limits."Since distant listeners have re-
ported poor reception of Petaling
Hill it will be necessary to provide
for distant reception of local pro-
grammes by means of a dual wave-
length transmission, as experiments
have already proved the great diffi-
culty in providing for both local and
distant listeners in Britain with a
single wavelength transmission."In recommending a medium
wavelength for local broadcast it is
understood that the present wire-
less coast-station equipment will be
replaced in the near future as it
causes great interference."The society is prepared to or-
ganize programmes and operate the
studio equipment, but would be un-
able to provide a complete modern
studio apparatus and the funds for
payment of professional artistes.
The local gramophone firms have
offered to lend their latest records
whenever required. The question
of landlines for outside broadcast
is a big one and outside the scope
of our society."

Associate Members.

Regarding the election of asso-
ciate members, the chairman said
there were many people who did
not wish to become full mem-
bers for various reasons but they
would wish to give their support
without involving themselves in too
much expenditure, and it was pro-
posed that they become associate
members without any voice in the
government of the society, on pay-
ment of a subscription of 50 cents
a month. The proposal to amend
rule 54, in this connection, was
unanimously carried.It was also stated that a certain
room in Orchard Road, which Mr.
Newton had placed at the disposal
of the society, might be suitable for
associate members to meet one an-
other and read wireless books. The
speaker thought that a notice
should be circulated to members to
the effect that they could use the
alternative room for reading. It
was not the official society's room,
but a room that had been thrown
open to members for their con-
venience.It was also stated that the mem-
bers of the original wireless society
could come to the new society
without paying any subscription,
but the new society would not be
responsible for their maintenance.The chairman then announced
that the society was now open to
all who wished to join, and that
the first meeting of the new society
would be held on July 28 at 7.30
p.m. at the G. H. Sweetshop.The chairman then announced
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BROADCASTING FOR COLONIES.

Treasury Refuses to Assist
B.B.C. Scheme.

The whole question of Empire

Broadcasting is now coming to the

front on the Post Office Estimates.

Empire broadcasting was originally

discussed for the first time in 1929

when it was raised by the B.B.C.,

to whom the idea of a Colonial

service appealed. Towards the end

of the year official proposals were

put forward to the Post Office con-
ciding in date with a request for
such a scheme by Lord Passfield.In June 1930 there was a Confer-
ence of the B.B.C. with the Colonial
Office, Post Office, India Office,
Dominions Office, and the Lord
Privy Seal. All were more or lessin favour but the Dominions Office
representatives stated that the
financial contribution could not beasked from the Dominions and
would not be forthcoming. The
India Office approved the scheme,but could not pledge financial sup-
port. The Colonial Office and Post
Office were wholly favourable, sub-
ject to all possible cheapening. TheScheme was therefore revised for
submission to the Colonial Office,
the cost being £22,000.

In July 1930 the Colonial Office

Conference approved the Scheme
and undertook to regularise the
licence systems of their Colonies,
and to contribute 5s. per licence to
the Empire service. Thereupon
the Post Office, through which the
B.B.C. must act, approached the
Treasury for a grant of £22,000 to
be gradually covered as the incom-
ing licence revenue from the Colonies
increased. The Treasury declined
to find the money pending the
Imperial Conference.At the Imperial Conference in
1930, the Dominions expressed a
lukewarm support, but invited the
Government to ask the B.B.C. to
enquire their opinion from Dominion
broadcasters. The Post Office
accordingly early this year asked
the B.B.C. to communicate with the
Dominion broadcasters, and also
with the Colonial Office as looking
after the Crown Colonies. The
B.B.C. did so at once, but so far no
Dominion broadcasters have sent in
their observations. It is, however,
notified the Colonial Office, with the
object of getting Treasury sanction
for proceeding with the scheme as
a Colonial Scheme without waiting
on the probably indecisive Domini-
on opinions. Once more therefore
the request for the £22,000 was sent
in to the Treasury. Once again the
Treasury turned it down (May
1931). The matter will therefore
presumably come up on the Post
Office estimates.It is worth while, however, giving
some idea as to what the B.B.C.
thinks it could do, and it is basing
its conclusions on some experi-
mental work it has been carrying
out jointly with the Marconi Com-
pany at Chelmsford. It comes to
the conclusion that reception may
be said to be good at suitable times
in the following countries:—
Canada; United States of America;
Argentina; East and West Coasts
of Africa; Nigeria; and to a less
extent the West Indies.Good reports have been received
from many of the smaller Colonies
such as Ascension, Trinidad, and
Perim. In India, Australia, New
Zealand, and South Africa results
vary greatly and on the whole leave
a good deal to be desired. Definite
conclusions cannot be drawn as the
tenor of the reports varies consider-
ably from month to month. Never-
theless, much has been learned and
under all reserves as to quality and
regularity, something like a service
is now possible given the requisite
technical conditions at both ends.It has also been analysing the
white populations overseas who
might conceivably be supposed to
benefit. They run of course into
millions, and I notice that in East
and South East Africa, Colonies
the figure is given as 46,000;
in the Straits Settlements 12,000
and in Borneo and the Pacific 4,000.
There are of course a good many
coloured peoples who also would
conceivably listen in. A short-wave
station would have to be sited
and of these there are in the world
61, which include Nauru, Manila,
Batavia, (Java), and the
Bandungs (Java) Radio Service.The exact proposals of the B.B.C.
are to construct a 2-wave-length
station as a temporary experiment.
At the end of this period, should
it be possible to specify suitable
stations for the Dominions, the
B.B.C. would then construct a
medium wavelength station of 450
metres, radiating 500,000 watts,
and a short-wave station of 10
metres, radiating 100,000 watts,
both stations being sited in the
West Indies.The B.B.C. is willing to charge
for any use which may be made
of its programmes. It is on these
figures that the Treasury has been
asked to subscribe £22,000. Presum-
ably the balance can be secured from
the Colonies. In any case the Treas-
ury turn-down seems to be very
short-sighted, and the whole issue
is to be raised on the Post Office
Estimates. If such an Empire
Broadcasting Service is introduced,
I think it would be a very great
attraction, since it would be
evolved on lines of interest to
the Empire and not so much to
Britain. I suppose Mr. Snowden,
however, is so hard up for money
that now he has given £17,600 a
year to Opera he cannot afford a
sum only slightly larger for a much
more useful scheme. — Singapore
Free Press.In addition the cost of
programmes would be £25,500. This
latter figure representing the cost
of programmes would be made up
of special programmes for Colonies
needing services outside the normal
hours during which services are
given in Britain, payment for Em-
pire news bulletins, and additional
staff.Apparently the B.B.C. is willing
not to charge for any use which
may be made of its programmes
used for home consumption. It is
on these figures that the Treasury
has been asked to subscribe £22,000.
Presumably the balance can be
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sum only slightly larger for a much
more useful scheme. — Singapore
Free Press."WOMEN ARE NOT
LIKE THAT."Protest at Revival of
"Tiger Cats.""I protest. Women are not like
that," shouted a woman in the
dress circle of the Royalty Theatre
as the curtain fell on the revival
of Mme. Karen Branson's "Tiger
Cats."Goaded to exasperation by the
vanity, extravagance, and selfish-
ness of his rapacious and dis-
honest wife, her husband, who
was a noted professor of psychol-
ogy, shot her, in Act II. But she
survived to have her revenge, in
the last act, by forcing him to
confess that he does not hate her,
but loves her. So she has him
under her thumb for ever. Now,
why did no man shout "I protest."
Men are not like that!"This play is no better for being
seven years older since its first
production, nor for having Miss
Edith Evans and Mr. Robert
Lorraine as its protagonists. Two
such great artists of the theatre
only emphasise its feebleness.Mr. Lorraine finds it possible to
reproduce something of the nerve-
wracked atmosphere of "The
Father," and Miss Evans achieves
two or three sentences with theDR. BRUENING
BOOED.Rowdy Reception on
Return to Germany.Berlin, June 10.
Boiling whistles, and shouts of
"Germany awake!" greeted the
Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, and the
Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius,
when they arrived here this after-
noon on their return from London.Five hundred Nazis (Hitler
Fascists) had lined up before the
station, and as soon as the German
delegation emerged the raucous
chorus of protest broke loose.Mounted police rode into the
crowd with drawn clubs, and soon
dispersed it.The Chancellor, looking pale and
nervous hurriedly entered his
motor-car and drove away.A similar greeting had been
given to the German Ministers
when they disembarked at Bremen
shaven.sublime petulance of her Millamant
in "The Way of the World." For
the rest, they can only rant about
Love and Hate and Beauty and
Jealousy and other such large,
vague words, writes J. G. E. in
Evening News.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

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Butcher Meat.

	lb.	33	24	12
Beef Sirloin	牛尾	33	24	12
" Prime Cut	牛尾	30	23	11
" Corned	牛尾	28	21	10
" Roast	牛尾	33	24	12
" Breast	牛尾	30	23	11
" Soup	牛尾	27	20	10
" Steak	牛尾	33	24	12
" Steak Sirloin	牛尾	46	30	15
" Sausages	牛尾	36	28	14
Bullock's Brain	牛尾	37	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛尾	75	50	60
" Tongue, corned	牛尾	60	—	—
" Head	牛尾	120	—	—
" Heart	牛尾	24	18	14
" Hump, Salt	牛尾	20	15	10
" Feet	牛尾	12	10	12
" Kidneys	牛尾	15	10	12
" Tail	牛尾	27	20	12
" Liver	牛尾	24	18	14
" Tripe	牛尾	8	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛尾	150	100	100
Mutton Chop	牛尾	44	28	—
" Leg	牛尾	44	28	—
" Shoulder	牛尾	40	24	—
" Saddle	牛尾	44	—	—
Pigs' Chittlings	猪	30	27	—
" Brains	猪	Per set	3	—
" Feet	猪	16	15	—
" Fry	猪	23	15	18
" Head	猪	18	20	—
" Heart	猪	15	10	10
" Kidneys	猪	15	10	8
" Liver	猪	48	30	24
" Pork Chop	猪	38	25	22
" Leg	猪	38	—	—
" Loin	猪	44	30	70
" Fat or Lard	猪	28	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	猪	90	60	70
" Heart	猪	12	8	7
" Kidneys	猪	15	10	10
" Liver	猪	45	25	25
" Sucking Pigs, to order	猪	35	25	22
Suet, Beef	猪	30	20	15
" Mutton	猪	35	25	20
Veal	猪	23	20	20
" Sausages	猪	23	—	—

No. 1.

Fish.

	lb.	52	18	24
Barbel	魚	52	18	24
Bream	魚	35	20	18
Canton Fresh Water	魚	35	—	—
Carp	魚	35	13	16
Catfish	魚	42	10	27
Codfish	魚	40	12	9
Crabs	魚	48	16	17
Crab, Fish	魚	28	23	28
Dab	魚	26	16	27
Dog Fish	魚	50	23	16
Kala, Conger	魚	46	10	8
" Fresh Water	魚	48	16	—
" Yellow	魚	44	10	8
Frogs	魚	88	32	25
Gardons	魚	30	40	30
Gudgeon	魚	32	23	18
Herrings	魚	36	13	23
Halibut	魚	42	13	15
Labrus	魚	78	32	13
Loach	魚	64	24	24
Lobsters	魚	45	32	21
Mackerel	魚	44	20	20
Milk Fish	魚	42	13	2
Mullet	魚	38	12	2
Oysters	魚	32	14	9
Parrut Fish	魚	30	30	15
Pike	魚	48	16	9
Pike, White	魚	46	38	20
Pike, Black	魚	52	38	30
Prawns	魚	40	38	45
Ray	魚	72	10	14
Sardines	魚	26	10	14
Sea Bream	魚	60	13	

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settings.

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WHICH IS
DIFFERENT!

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Dorothy Mackaill

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PICTURE

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26th JULY.

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S E R M E E I L E C
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DONOR OF MILLIONS MEETS THE KING.

Man Who Has Given
Away £9,000,000.

MR. HARKNESS.

Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York, the man who gives away millions and whom millions would not induce to talk, broke the habits of a life-time and was eloquent. He talked with the King! He has just slipped into London, and if he had his way he would slip out of London again without any one knowing it.

He is staying with his wife and valet at a Mayfair hotel but he is not supposed to be there. That is official from the hotel itself.

But the King somehow got to know that Mr. Harkness was in town—it was no fault of Mr. Harkness—and Mr. Harkness was asked to call at the Palace.

Mr. Harkness went, and he took Mrs. Harkness along with him. Mr. Harkness and the King spent half an hour in conversation together. Mr. Harkness has never in all probability chatted with any one for so long in his life.

It was a very happy meeting, and Mr. Harkness when he came out of the Palace was beaming. Then he went back to his hotel and the silent life once more.

His Only Hobby.

Picture a man about fifty years of age, tall, slim, with grey hair fast turning the colour of snow, a man who, without much make-up, would pass for President Wilson come back to life. He is dressed in an ordinary and unexpensive-looking lounge suit, and a soft hat. There you have a close-up of the man whose only hobby in life is giving away millions to whatever charity or charitable objects he fancies.

Mr. Harkness is the despair of the begging-letter writers—in fact, his name has been struck out of the "Beggars' Who's Who." Begging-letter writers have spent a small fortune in postage stamps on the shy man of millions. Mr. Harkness does not mind. He never opens any letters.

And as for callers, he is always "out." This is a standing instruction to the hotel staff wherever Mr. Harkness happens to be staying.

Mr. Harkness had about \$15,000,000 to indulge his little whim of giving away millions when he started his hobby. He has given so much away in his own native country that Americans have given up gasping when they read of another of his princely gifts.

He has already parted with \$9,000,000 or more. He gave \$2,000,000 to Britain to be administered by a board of five distinguished men, whom he appointed as the trustees of the fund.

A Great Tribute.

It was the tribute of a great-minded American who wished to show his gratitude for what Britain did in the war.

But this is not all Mr. Harkness has given away. He made an anonymous gift—the secret of the donor leaked out later—of \$100,000 to St. Andrew's University, and later added \$20,000 to the \$20,000 he had already given towards the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

He has given away money to universities both in Britain and his own country, and three years ago he put \$2,500,000 at the disposal of Harvard for the erection of "houses" after the type of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

Then he gave \$3,000,000 to his old university, Yale. That sum has since become \$5,000,000.

Has he come to London again to

AGENT'S STATUS

Forged Trade Marks
from Japan.

"PROLIFIC SOURCE."

In the course of the hearing of a summons brought by Messrs. Jensen and Co. yesterday, it was stated by the solicitor for the defence (Mr. Horace Lo) that his clients, Messrs. Kwong Yat-on, of Kwong Yuen Street East, had merely acted as forwarding-agents for a firm in Japan. They had no knowledge that the goods bore infringing trade marks.

Two cases of the goods, a brand of soap named Blumen Toilette Seife, and valued at \$480, had already been confiscated by order of the Court. The question remaining to be decided was the extent, if any, of defendants' responsibility.

The manager of defendant firm said he acted as shipping agent for the Li Tung Company, Kobe, consignors of the soap. He took delivery here, not knowing the nature of the contents, not being the consignee. He was guided by the invoice, and saw no reason to open the cases.

Made in Japan.

In cross-examination, witness said he had not handled this kind of soap before. He was not aware that Japan was a prolific source of infringements. He also denied that his firm had been involved in a previous summons concerning a brand of needles, which goods also came from Japan.

The hearing was adjourned.

MONEY BY THREATS

Adventures of a Fille
de Joie.

Three Shanghai Chinese appeared before Mr. Fraser at Kowloon Court yesterday, charged with demanding \$240 with threats of force, from a Chinese man and woman. A second charge of conspiracy was also preferred.

It was stated that one of the defendants met the woman in Canton, and later she lived in Yau-mat and Hong Kong. She afterwards met the second complainant, who took her to his house in Nathan Road. First defendant heard of this, and demanded money from her, threatening to murder her if she did not find it. The sum of \$20 was paid over.

A few days later, first defendant and the two others charged again appeared at the house, demanding \$240, with the alleged threat, that they would either kill both complainants, or bound them out of Hong Kong. They were arrested at a tea house after information had been laid with the Police.

The complainants gave evidence, after which the hearing was adjourned until July 31.

spy out the land for another of his little million or two gifts to charity. The only man with the key to that riddle is Mr. Edward S. Harkness, and when it comes to talking about himself or his gifts to charity he is as silent as a Carthusian monk in his cloister.

No, Mr. Harkness, man of millions, is as "poor" as a pauper in words. It is just "Good morning," "Good afternoon," or "Good night" to all who greet him on his way to his private suite at his hotel.

But Mrs. Harkness—you can hear all about her from the page-boys! Every year she gives these chubby-faced youngsters with the uncouth buttons whatever they like—a cricket bat, a set of boxing gloves, a gramophone, a football, or a shove ha'penny board!

THE PARIS EXHIBITION FIRE.

Result of Insufficient
Precautions.

BATAVIA'S SAD LOSS.

Batavia, July 7. On Monday, June 29, the sad news from Paris was received at Batavia that a fire during the small hours of the night from Saturday to Sunday had reduced the splendid Dutch pavilion in the Colonial Exhibition at Paris to ashes.

General consternation ruled both in Holland and in Java, especially at Batavia whence the most valuable part of the exposition had come. The Museum at Batavia is famous for its historical treasures which are guarded jealously by a committee consisting of distinguished authorities. It contains specimens of the history of Java from the earliest date and many of the treasures are of gold and adorned with precious stones. All those treasures are lost now. One can understand that the news brought grief to many who are interested in the historical treasures of the Museum.

A Guard Of One.

Further telegrams confirmed the story. Condolences came in from all parts of the world, from Courts and Consulates, but soon the question was raised: how could the whole pavilion have been destroyed by fire if the building had been properly watched and guarded? The telegrams brought no information on this point, but later it became known that only one man had been on guard over this collection during the night; a collection worth millions of guilders if the value of such an historical collection can ever be expressed in any monetary amount.

The Directory of the Museum made use of radio-telephone connection and on Saturday afternoon they had an interview by telephone with the representative of the committee at Paris.

Historic Statues Lost.

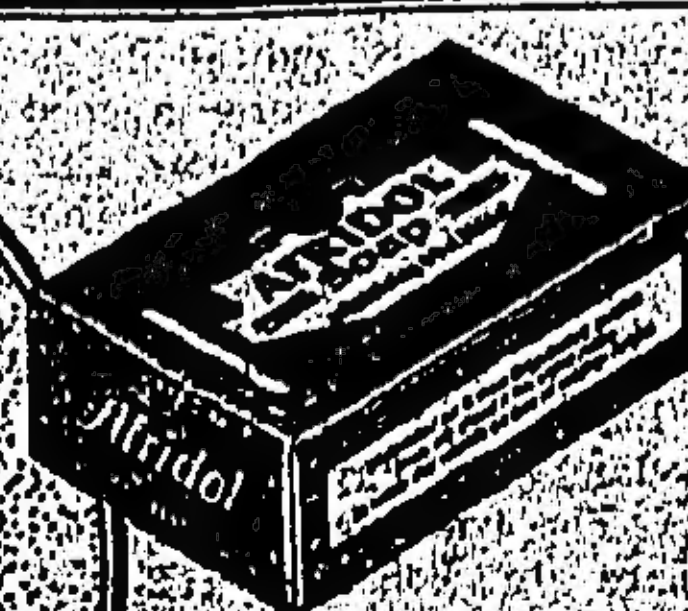
During this interview the following particulars became known: Practically the whole consignment of the Batavia Museum has been destroyed; very little has been saved. The twenty-five splendid bronze Hindu statues, of the highest historical value are absolutely lost; of the twenty-two small golden Hindu statuettes only one is partially saved.

The Directory of the Museum, owing to the rules against the sending of any consignments had sent their collection only on condition that the greatest care should be taken of the possessions and that a vault should be at hand to store the most valuable pieces during the night. The representative intimated to the Directory that a vault never had been here, only a small safe, just big enough to hold small statuettes not higher than ten inches.

This safe could not even hold the golden shrub-plats. He further said that the whole pavilion, containing a value beyond estimation, had been watched by only one man. All the lights were extinguished during the night. Probably there had been another guard on one of the galleries.

Finally the representative complained of having been kept out of all conference and meeting of the Dutch Exhibition Committee, while the demands of the Batavian committee regarding insurance had it was stated not been fulfilled notwithstanding promises to that effect.—Singapore Free Press.

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